

ROYAL VISIT 2009

INSIDE THE ROYAL MARRIAGE

Against all odds, Camilla and Charles have forged a fairy-tale romance P.48



MACLEAN'S

NOV.
9th

MONTREAL IS A **CORRUPT**, **CRUMBLING**, MOB-RIDDEN DISGRACE.

WHAT WAS ONCE CANADA'S MOST GLAMOROUS CITY IS NOW A **DISASTER**...

...EVEN THE MAYOR **FEARS FOR HIS SAFETY** P.28



\$5.95 PM 40070230 R 08973



www.macleans.ca

COYNE VS. WELLS
ON ABANDONING
AFGHANISTAN P.22

IN ONE POLL, only 36 per cent considered themselves 'very likely' to get the vaccine

Time to do your part

A success in public health preparedness, Canada's reaction to the H1N1 flu threat has been a remarkable success so far. Whether the public health outcome is as successful depends on what individual Canadians decide in the coming weeks.

At a cost of over \$400 million, the federal government has acquired 90 million doses of vaccine, sufficient for all Canadians who request. This week Ottawa also announced a supplementary supply from Australia specifically for pregnant women, due to potential concerns about ophthalmological agents used in the main batch. The massive rollout of the vaccine across the country to date has been, for the most part, unproblematically handled.

And yet Canadians seem conflicted about these efforts made on their behalf. According to a national poll released last week, approximately 80 per cent of respondents said they'd been kept well informed about the flu by public health officials and an equal number felt authorities were taking appropriate precautions. On the other hand, only 36 per cent of respondents considered themselves "very likely" to get the vaccine. Nearly half said they planned to skip it.

In other words, most people seem to think that governments are doing a good job at trying to prevent the flu, but they are reluctant to take any personal responsibility.

There is a sense that the H1N1 flu strain has been overblown—particularly when compared to past pandemics such as the 1918

Spanish influenza While Canadian officials have been warning us for most of the year so far we have witnessed less than 100 confirmed deaths. Compared to a typical flu season, that is a very modest toll.

A disconnect between the loud tell from health authorities and the absence of panic in the streets fully captures Canadian reluctance to line up for the vaccine. As well, a letter published, if currently rare, complexions have given ammunition to scepticism and scepticisms. As a result the virus, though less contagious, has been able to spread. Despite the high cost and additional expense associated with H2N1, the source 36 per cent of Canadians is nearly identical to the 34 per cent of Americans who bother to get their teens for vaccinations on an annual basis.

This apparent sense of complacency is greatly misplaced. Science and public health management have made great strides in identifying and containing modern diseases which has reduced the frequency and severity of epidemics. However, the underlying risk of a global pandemic has not been eliminated. And these efforts still require broad public participation to succeed. Any amount of government preparation will be for naught if citizens refuse to co-operate because of superstition or ignorance.

In the coming weeks, Canadians will have to make up their own minds about H1N1. We would encourage everyone to get informed and think carefully. H1N1 has the potential to become a global pandemic. Governments have taken the appropriate precautions. Will the rest of us do the same? ■

MACLEAN'S

00000-00000-00000

[illegible]

HOW TO REACH US

BY EMAIL
For a return to the editor:
dph@pharmworld.com
dph@pharmworld.co.uk

BY PHONE
For a return to the magazine:
02045 280110
1 800 250 9000 (ext. 1100)

BY FAX
Atkinson, 255, 5th Floor
One World Medical Plaza
Toronto, ON M4W 1B7

Editorial comments:
214 717 1330
Fax: 214 717 1333

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0142800.g002

[illegible]

Is not saying something a lie?

When it comes to managing your money, there's profit and there's integrity. It shouldn't be a choice between the two. We're Ally, and we value integrity as much as deposits. That's why we'll send an email alert if money sitting idle in your account could be working harder and earning more. It's just the right thing to do.

ally

Straightforward

Ally, a product of Resolute Trust Company. Member FDIC.

866-247-ALLY | ally.ca

Frank Kapitz, Acronfield, Ont.



YOU ARE WRONG to qualify our Canadian constitutional monarchy as "colonial".

Regarding the limited nature of our resource detailed in our article "One colored want" (Environment, Oct. 12), we on South Ives Cove Island are fortunate in having a very good water supply. Our reservoir is in good shape, was enlarged recently and, as a group, we seem to be pretty good. It's interesting to note, then, that our water conservation is down and as a result our rates are going up. Why, you ask? Because, as reported in the Vermont Times Courier recently, there is not enough revenue from the water rate.

Penelope James, Sulphur, B.C.

HISTORY MOST ONLY repeats itself, it does so faster and faster with every generation. Rachel Mardenson's article "Concussion not" (*Business*, Sept. 13) could just as easily have been published in 1985 or 1990, with only a few of the terms flipped around. Back then, the boomers were still the bad guys, blocking the job prospects and career paths of the Gen Xers who immediately followed them, or the Gen-Yers who came a few years later. Anti-boomerism/criticism expressed by resentful up and coming Gen X authors circa 1990 could have been paraded verbatim into Mardenson's story without the shock

were before, and the way they have been since, are the real normal
Mark Shandham, Houston!

YOU ARE GOING TO quietly eat Canadian constitutional monarchy as "outdated" ("Herald" of State, Seven Days, Oct. 26). Having originated from the United States in Canada in 1961, I can truly say that the main artery is by far the impact of Canadian life that I enjoy and cherish the most. The monarchy is one of the few things that still separates Canadians from our neighbours to the south. It is foolish to look forward if we unceremoniously forsake and invalidate the institutions that have made us who we are today. It would only crush and reinforce our identity as Canadians if we were to once again embrace the beauty and greatness of our own institutions, and especially in a country the Canadian monarchy.

John Thelwell, Deer Mountain, Que

OF ALL THE federal bodies subject to the Access to Information Act, one would think the CBC would give its full support to the act; instead, it is refusing to release documents about its operations. CIBC's

FORMER CHRISTIAN policy adviser Edith Goldring can speak against proportional representation all he wishes ("How to fix democracy Step one . . ." *National*, Oct. 12) but when people vote unequally — i.e., to block some candidate or party, rather than for the party they really want to vote for — then democracy becomes a joke. Is it any wonder people are staying away on election day?

—*Don Morris, Ottawa*

WILKINSON WRITES: R.F. Gates seems to believe that in "Muslim, minority, female, autistic, gay, lesbian, transgendered, or whatever," one does not have freedom of speech ("freedom's lie," *Mail Mag*, Oct. 26). Since R.F. Gates obviously has that freedom, one wonders into which category he or she fits. Perhaps none of them, in which case Gates appears to have violated the model of free speech: the letter darts coast, and so should be subjected to the penalty for doing so.

IN THE Sept. 21 article "The CHRC tells itself to shape up" (News), we reported that Human Rights Commission staff leaked into the e-mail account of a private citizen to post obscene comments on a website. Macdonald is satisfied that there is no evidence to suggest that either Richard Worman or commission staff did so. We retract the statement.

We welcome readers to submit letters to either letters@maclean.co.uk or to Maclean's, 17th floor, One Mount Pleasant Road, Bristol, Our MAY 275. Please supply your name, address and daytime telephone number. Letters should be less than 350 words, and may be edited for space, style and clarity.

what if you always answered what you meant?



with Visa Gift cards, you do. You transfer the document, a Visa Gift card is the perfect gift for anyone, anywhere. It can be used everywhere Visa is accepted. And can be replaced if lost or stolen, making gift-giving more secure. For the both of you.

citizensbank.ca



© 2007 Blackwell Publishing Ltd

University

more people go with Visual
visit viva.ca/loftcard



hidden fees

santa claus

the easter bunny

There's one thing on this list that we don't believe in.
Learn how we're changing investing at steadyhand.com

STEADYHAND

THIS WEEK



A WEEK IN THE LIFE OF DANIELLE SMITH

Last week, the former journalist and broadcaster won the leadership race for Alberta's Wildrose Alliance Party, this week she's hoping to win over Albertans. After a brief appearance at the provincial legislature on Monday, Smith set out on a seven-province tour to drum up support for her fledgling party, which is seeking to unseat a majority Conservative government. According to a recent poll, 18 per cent of Albertans support the Wildrose Alliance.

Good news

Law and order

Stephen Harper likes to remind voters that he's "tough on crime." Since taking power, the PM has announced all sorts of law and order amendments, from fixing the up-and-over railway to cracking the "two-for-one credit" criminals receive for time served before conviction. Critics like to suggest such general plans are more public relations than public safety, but the government's latest proposal—to send early parole for white-collar criminals and other non-violent offenders—is no better. Currently, successful fraudsters are eligible for release after serving just one-sixth of their sentences. If only their victims were so lucky.

Monster on trial

Rodion Karadzic, the former Bosnian Serb leader, was a no-show for the opening of his war crimes trial at the UN. No matter—on day two, Judge O'Gon Kwon decided that the show would go on—whether or not Karadzic was present. That is the correct decision: this man is a monster, accused of helping the genocide at Srebrenica, where more than 70,000 Bosnians were massacred. The court should not require his presence to confirm his guilt and assign punishment. We hope the UN court has learned a thing or two from the trial of Slobodan Milosevic, which the former Serbian president turned into farce by refusing to recognize the court's right to try him.

Disney's baby lies

What would Mickey say? Disney is offering refunds to parents who purchased its Baby Disney old and DVD. If you have young children or grandkids, you've probably had to sit through an

episodic work piece: the videos show colourful objects, plush animals and, of course, other babies, though there is no plot or storyline to speak of. Disney guaranteed that its infant product would help make a prodigy out of your bundle of joy, but new research suggests that's just not true. Which isn't to say that the collection doesn't have its benefits: baby Disney does seem to do a good job of keeping kids entertained—providing a few more minutes of parental quiet time.

Pilots gone surfing

Incompetent—that would be a good descriptive for Timothy B. Cheney and Richard L. Cole, the men who were at the helm of a Northwest Airlines plane that went AWOL last weekend. The two originally claimed they were in the middle of a heated discussion, and so did not notice urgent calls regarding their whereabouts. But under cross-examination they admitted they had actually been playing with their personal laptops—in violation of

Bad news

the see-holy to both Jews and Muslims—in the last month. In 2006, the attacks began under similar circumstances—when Palestinian militants killed three Israeli soldiers and a Jewish settler at the Temple Mount. With the peace process seemingly stalled, this wave of violence might signal the start of a new middle

A protest gone bad

Here's how to not get good publicity for your cause: organize a "Bash such" and start yelling "Where's Hussein? Our Hussein?" on the Commons during question period. That's what a group of climate change protesters did earlier this week—they were promptly escorted from Parliament Hill. Canada should take a hint from our Conservative brothers: the Australian state of Victoria is pondering increased fines and penalties for protesters who get violent, and Britain has already begun invoking anti-terror laws to deal with rowdy environmentalists. In any case, if climate change activists want to be taken seriously, they would be wise to put some more thought into their actions.

FACE OF THE WEEK



CHAMPAGNE SHOWER: Philadelphia Phillies outfielder Jayson Werth celebrates after his team earned a win in the World Series

Let's go, Phillies

Let's play ball! The World Series is set—the defending champion Philadelphia Phillies will take on the love 'em or hate 'em New York Yankees. The Phils are led by ace Cliff Lee and slugger Ryan Howard, while the Yanks have lightning in up in the past seasons, and a roster full of veterans. We're rooting for the Phils—we'll take how and why day over Rodriguez's steroid-enhanced swings. Plus, the Phillie Phanatic in the best mascot in baseball, has its down.

company policy (and common sense)—and simply let each of these journalists singlety meet the man and woman who did us from point A to B—but perhaps we shouldn't be so confident. Or maybe these two pilots are simply the nuts of the team.

The new intifada?

There are signs that history is repeating itself in Israel. On Sunday, Israeli police and Palestinian worshippers clashed on the Temple Mount in Jerusalem. Nine officers were injured and 21 Palestinians were arrested. It was the second violent encounter at

Chew on this

Much has been said for the obesity crisis (becoming grossly overweight isn't difficult enough). In England, a prominent physician says that women should be forced to shed pounds before qualifying for government-funded infertility treatment. In the U.S., some states are charging higher ambulance fees because emergency responders often find obese people are so difficult to lift. And a new study from Johns Hopkins University suggests that the higher a person's body mass index, the less respect the physician has. ■

WEEKEND ADVENTURES

PRESENTED BY
SUBARU OUTBACK



THIS FALL AND WINTER, GET OUT MORE!

There's lots to see and do in Canada with the all-new Subaru Outback. From coast to coast, you'll enjoy superb fuel economy with its horizontally opposed SUBARU BOXER engine. And it's got more cargo space than ever, so there's plenty of room for adventure. Go all out, and take it all in!



GEOCACHING IS CATCHING

See Canada's regions and neighbourhoods in a whole new light! Geocaching uses GPS directional assistance to engage in a good old-fashioned treasure hunt! Just go to geocaching.com and log in the area you want to explore. Then follow the instructions and clues to discover the cache!



SNOWSHOES ARE 'GO' SHOES

This winter, get into snowshoeing – it's one of the coolest ways to discover nature's woodland wonders. Pack your sack and blaze your trail, and you'll have a unique winter experience that nothing else can come close to. When it starts snowing, it's time to get going!



DOGSLEDDING IS EXHILARATING!

There's nothing like dashing along a winter trail in a sled pulled by a husky team of loyal, determined snow dogs. And it's only to arrange with any number of outfits dedicated to dogsledding. This winter, hit the trail and discover a special part of Canada's heritage.

TRAILBLAZING ROADS LESS TRAVELLED The all-new 2010 Subaru Outback is ideal for taking the less-than-beaten path – no matter what the road conditions. It has symmetrical full-time All-Wheel Drive, higher ground clearance, and superior road capability, yet it handles like a car! Visit subaru.ca for more information.



Well equipped from \$26,999*

2010 Outback is a registered trademark of Subaru.

Get out more with the all-new 2010 Subaru Outback.

Not only does it have the nifty ride and fuel economy of a car, it also features our legendary symmetrical full-time All-Wheel Drive, more cargo space and higher ground clearance. The Japanese engineered Outback. It'll take you to the most remote places. That is, if you can put down the TV remote. Visit subaru.ca



*MSRP. Excludes taxes, license, title, and destination charge. Dealer price may vary. ©2009 Subaru of Canada. All rights reserved. Subaru is a registered trademark of Subaru. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.



FAIRITY PARTY: As the U.S. and Canadian dollars approach each other in value, some celebrate as though it's a coin's convergence

The loonie requires urgent inaction



ANDREW COYNE

Dear again the dollar's falling with parity, and once again everyone is very excited about it. Why? Objectively, there's no more significance to the dollar being worth US1000 cents than any other, except that 100 is a nice, round number.

Yes, it means the Canadian dollar is worth as much as a U.S. dollar. But so what? The only reason anyone pays attention to this is because they have the same name. I've seen to call our currency something else—I have long favoured "the pet"—then the mere fact that on any given day, between one currency being worth more than the other and the reverse, their values happened consecutively to coincide would attract little notice. But because they are both called the dollar, it gives rise to the entirely foolish belief that the two ought naturally to be at par, the approach of which is celebrated as if were some kind of cosmic convergence.

That's among those who are not busy complaining that the dollar is "too high." Indeed, if there is one belief more fixed in popular consciousness than the parity myth, it is that the dollar is always at the wrong level. When it is low it should be higher. When it is high it should be lower. Of course, that doesn't

mean anyone wants to see a rising dollar—why, the only thing worse than that is a falling dollar. In short, while clearly the dollar should never be where it is, on no account should it ever be somewhere else.

Just now the concern is over the high dollar, mainly among the manufacturing industries. Not every manufacturer, mind you. For while a high dollar drives up the price of Canadian exports to the U.S., it also drives down the price of imports from the U.S. In our highly integrated economies, many manufacturers operate on both sides of the border, importing intermediate goods from one country for assembly on the other. So what they lose on the exports they gain on the imports.

Still, it's the ones who are hurting us always hear from, their cries taken up by the ever-vigilant De Smearing lobby. A bank economist argues in a recent paper that "speculative foreign-exchange market forces" are "hollowing out" the Canadian economy. "We may be sacrificing business plant and equipment," writes CIBC's Avery Sheinfeld, "on the altar of a strong currency."

The last time we heard the "hollowing out" alarm, it was because the low value of the dollar (just then) had made Canadian assets a treat for foreign investors. Now the high value of the dollar is making them worthless.

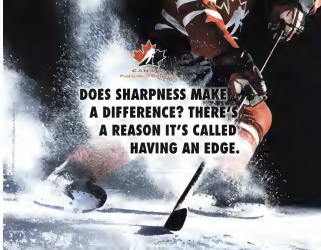
Okay, enter the dollar's current lolly value as of some percentage, based on fundamental economic factors—oil prices, the weakness of the American economy, Canada's relative strength—or it is an illusion, driven by "speculative" forces.

But if it's the latter, then manufacturers should be able to look past any short-term fluctuations, as should their lenders. And if it's the former, well, what else? Sheinfeld wants the Bank of Canada to step in to drive the dollar down. But, in fact, the bank's ability to do this is quite limited. Merely selling dollars into foreign exchange markets will not work over the long run, if the overall supply of dollars is unchanged, that is absent a loosening of monetary policy.

But if the bank were setting monetary policy to hit some target exchange rate, it cannot also hit its target for inflation. Perhaps this seems like an acceptable trade-off to you. But, in fact, it's not even a trade-off—any reduction in export prices from devaluing the currency will be cancelled out by the rise in domestic prices.

That only emboldens a more radical De Smearing faction. Short-term fluctuations in the dollar are no use, they agree. The answer, rather, is to fix its value, once and for all. Of course, exactly what value to fix it at is an interesting question. The last time we heard from the fixed-exchange rate crowd it was sold as a cure for the low dollar.

But, in fact, fixed-exchange rates are never truly fixed in time, imbalances build up that can only be solved by revisiting. So what might have been a good period of adjustment to changing economic conditions under



GILLETTE
Proud Sponsor of World Cup

**DOES SHARPNESS MAKE
A DIFFERENCE? THERE'S
A REASON IT'S CALLED
HAVING AN EDGE.**

A SHARP BLADE, IT'S JUST AS IMPORTANT IN SHAVING.

That's why Gillette Fusion has an indicator strip. It fades from blue to white to tell you if the blade is fresh and when it may be time to change.

So you always know you're getting Gillette Fusion's most comfortable shave.



Fresh blade. Better shave.



PHOTO: JASON WILKINSON

the nation's men passed along a similarly shaped legacy. You get all of the intricacy of a floating rate, and none of the benefits.

If rates really were fixed, there would be no reason to maintain separate currencies. Put another way, the only truly fixed-rate regime would be a single North American currency, which in practice means adopting the American dollar. Maybe this would make sense if we were Argentina, and had proven we were incapable of running our own monetary policy. But in it is this unlikely one in a solution is worth it, it's a problem.

A floating dollar may be unsettling, but it is also useful, particularly in a commodity-driven economy such as ours. When the dollar falls, in response to a decline in, say, the price of oil, the effect is equivalent to a natural pay cut, reducing competition much more quickly and easily than would be possible if wages had actually to be reduced directly. The same applies in reverse—a higher dollar spreads the wealth when oil is rising high, making imported goods more affordable.

This is a situation, like other words, that exists out for agents' inaction. For God's sake, do nothing. ■

ON THE WEB: For more Andrew Coyne, visit his blog at www.andrewcoyne.ca/andrewcoyne

Slower, weaker, wussier? Oh, really?



ANDREW POTTER

From the "empirical evidence of the masculinization of the modern male" file, it was reported last week that Michael Spiller, a senior research officer at the Pew Research Center, had learned he had lost to Barack Obama. This may help explain why wussie alpha males, led by Brad Pitt and George Clooney, are retreating into "man caves," gymnasiums packed with guitars, gym equipment and beer jugs, where they go to grieve if they're still in charge of their own lives, if not the American dream.

Things were already going badly for the male of the species, what with the recession and the decline of the manufacturing economy, which have combined to push men to the margins of social and economic life. Now along comes an Australian entrepreneur to slack men while we are down, and tell us we

are, in fact, "the sorriest cohort of masculine Homo sapiens to ever walk the planet."

That's the verdict of Peter McInnes, in his new book *Masculinology: The Science of the Masculine Male*. For figures Usain Bolt would have only been an average run-around polecat on a barge, while Arnold Schwarzenegger would have lost an arm wrestling to a 10-year-old woman. Worse, McInnes says we're far less courageous than the Pishchik Indians of Mexico, who apparently "had to struggle to get their testicles to the center of the earth in order to put them during labor to share the pain." Slower, weaker, wussier—in the great Olympics of life, that's apparently the motto of our time.

I wonder, though, if this is not some of Anderson over-catch. If there is some standard of masculinity against which prehistoric males ran out over today's males, perhaps the obvious metric is that thick neck muscle that's made works. To borrow a phrase from the author of the page how many decisions did he make in his life? Or, to quote another author, "the most masculine of men are those who do not think." Or, to quote another, "the most masculine of men are those who do not think."

A friend confessed recently that as he walked around his city, he sometimes heard by accident how he was in each of his surroundings was designed and built by man. (And that's men in the busy office tower, not the "fellow men" sense.) From official decisions to stipulations, men to consumer electronics, the furniture of the modern world is largely of men's making.

That's not to put the blame, but the blame of the most intensely chauvinistic sort. There's more a school of thought that holds that all of this building and making and doing is all just the modern expression of the most primitive of men's: the male drive to expand one's power, authority, dominance in the most popular version of the argument, men do all of this for two reasons—to dominate other men, or for sex. Sublimating the urge in one's professional career or weekend warrior activities just under the cover of them that everything we do, we do for man.

Well, here's another man-made Wikipedia. Since it was launched in 2001, the Web-based collaborative encyclopedia has evolved into one of the single greatest intellectual achievements in human history, which, according to the online guru Guy Starkey, represents just over 100 million hours of intellectual effort. Curiously enough, it is effort that is almost all made by men. Nothing says, a survey conducted by Wikipedia found only 33 per

cent of people who contribute to its encyclopaedia are women—skipping discrepancy, considering that the percentage of men and women who use the Internet is now identical.

So aside that the statistics go on to show thousands of these looking at gender bias in Wikipedia, and think of how it underpins the idea that everything men do is almost power. I doubt any man has ever picked up a woman with the line, "Hey baby, you seem the very best of Darwin's theory of evolution?"

I wrote this two lines, "I wrote, the first two lines," instead, thousands of men spend a great deal of their first three hours away from home, not to mention, for some reason, the same satisfaction of contributing to a great project.

What are we seeing with Wikipedia—and any number of similar online experiences—is a sort of natural experiment in the male brain operating in a preferred environment. It is a project that requires a great deal of focus, persistence, and attention to detail, what the psychologists Simon Baron-Cohen calls "systemizing ability." Men, not exclusively but almost certainly more than women, like to spend a great deal of their time performing this male task, regardless of their immediate practical value.

These were cognitive traits we widely over-represented on mathematics, engineering, and IT professions, and, when combined with very low levels of empathy and social skills, in people with Asperger's syndrome and autism. Simon Baron-Cohen actually refers to autism as the expression of the "extreme male brain," which would explain why there are so many more autistic males than females. It also explains why so much of our built environment is the male brain environment.

The modern world is that the modern economy has masculinized us, turning us from really checked, mostly men into docile keyboard dwellers, dithering about away at keyboards or fumbling through them as we push any idea around the Web, but if any thing, the opposite seems to be the case. The information age, with its overwhelming bias toward systemizing to knowledge, does not mark the decline of men's ability, but rather a drop in expression. And given how clearly the fact that is for all of humankind, it is hard to see what could be wrong with that. ■

ON THE WEB: For more Andrew Potter, visit his blog at www.andrewpotter.ca/andrewpotter

CAPITAL DRY

MITCHEL RAPHAEL ON RONA'S CHEESE LESSON, AND WHO FLIRTED WITH ROSEMARY THOMPSON

TO MARTHA FROM STEPHEN

After Toronto Liberal MP Mar the Hall finally made a few about "patriotic" images of the Prime Minister all over government websites, the person and deeply disappointed. Later, in the House, wanting to make a point of the Conservatives suddenly trying to make the blunder of advertising, she asked why "patriotic" had "removed" dozens of photos of the Prime Minister from the website for the economic action plan.

The response came from Transport Minister John Baird. "While the Liberal party is calling the Minister for pictures of the Prime Minister, in this Conservative government that is not working to create jobs to inspire us to hope." The next day Baird came over to Hall's office with a signed photo of Stephen Harper. The PM had inscribed it, "To Martha, I heard you're looking for a photo."

THEY'RE STILL PINK

The National Liberal Party's Canada released its own version of "The Pink Book: An Action Plan for Canadian Women." When Sheila Stronach launched the first Pink Book there was much eye-rolling over the use of the word "pink." Stronach is gone now, but the name has stuck, some say because they're "just not used to it." An acceptance following the launch, Winnipeg Liberal MP and women's critic Anita Neville launched Michael Ignatieff as the leader of the Liberal Party of Manitoba. "In this case of 'pink,' I should like to say that it's just a word," Ignatieff quipped.

WHAT THE WIGGLING RELEASE

A special reception board by the National Arts Centre held at the National Arts Centre



Martha Hall-Findlay (top left), Rosemary Thompson (top right), Michael Ignatieff (left), Peter Hain and Rona Ambrose (right), Ignatieff's photograph photo from the PM, Lisa Klein

my Rona Ambrose (above) Quebec cheese. At the reception, Michael's blunder was also noted. Once, when Conservative MP Anita Neville was talking about investigating crime as a form of punishment in Canada, the Speaker picked up a New York book about how they care people in Singapore and left a copy on the MP's House desk.

THE PM'S BABY TOSS

Much-loved CTV journalist Rosemary Thompson lives the hell to put the NAC in its new commission's deposit. At the network's Washington correspondent, she was in the White House town at 9/11 unfolded. Numerous moments include dinner with Paul Martin for an ATTC program. "We were both extremely drunk and he flirts with me for most of the evening."

Of course, she's not happy. "When Thompson adopted a baby from China, Stephen Harper invited her and her daughter to 24 Sussex, where he brought the baby on his knee and played a game called 'hot potato, where you toss him in the air and grab her.'

IS A HOTEL HOME?

Sen. Linda Hurler has settled on how the PM's handling of arrangements in Ottawa. The Toronto man consulted several people, asking whether it was better to stay in a hotel or in a house. He visited Barack, whom he had met before, and he visited the woman's residence. But, finally, he decided to rent, however, a friend from the Hurler family, who currently runs a place but has decided to switch to a hotel. ■

ON THE WEB: For more Ottawa updates or to contact Mitchell Raphael, visit mitchellraphael.ca/mitchellraphael

Grrrrr.

The Cadillac CTS-V. The fastest V8 production sedan in the world.* Absolutely breathtaking styling and features. Plus the best coverage in Canada - 5 Year/160,000km powertrain component warranty with roadside assistance and courtesy transportation. And if you don't love it, our 60-Day Satisfaction Guarantee lets you bring it back. Put us to the test against anyone. And may the best car win. Visit cadillac.gc.ca



Cadillac

MAY THE BEST CAR WIN.



Cadillac CTS-V

*Based on 0-100km/h acceleration and quarter-mile time. Cadillac CTS-V is the fastest V8 production sedan in the world. **MSRP includes destination charge and dealer-installed equipment. Excludes taxes, license, title, and optional equipment. Actual dealer price may vary. ©2011 GM Corp. All rights reserved. Cadillac is a registered trademark of General Motors Corporation.





Diplomat **Chris Alexander** on fraud and political game-playing in Afghanistan, Pakistan's army, and his race to be a Tory MP

A CONVERSATION WITH KATE FILLION

Chris Alexander was Canada's first resident ambassador to Afghanistan from 2005 to 2009, and stayed in in Kabul until May 2009 as United Nations deputy special representative of the secretary general. In September, he left the foreign service to prepare to run in the Conservative candidate in Ajax-Pickering, a riding in the GTA, in the next federal election.

Q Why, after six years in Afghanistan, did you leave in May?
A My wife and I left because we had a child and the children of UN employees in Afghanistan have to live close where. Had that rule not existed, we might have stayed, because we did it was a very and moving environment for babies. In Kabul, life for families is relatively safe.

Q What do you miss about Afghanistan?
A The development here, particularly in Kabul. It's very vivid, it's something about the energy of the city but also the maturity of the institutions. People come here and work very productively, partly because it's a historic opportunity to break with the past of conflict, and because the direction of the future is very much in play. I miss that, and also the sounds and smells of the place.

Q Will you be a celebrity there?
A As a politician that's really come to Afghanistan. Fortunately that I was there for a long time, actively speaking, and I think Afghanistan had that resonance, to have stability. Perhaps that's a little more effective. Everyone

in every level of Afghan society has the potential to play the game, to try to manipulate events by manoeuvring behind the scenes, and one of our main tasks was to avoid that. After five years, you make fewer mistakes.

Q What do you mean, "play the game"?
A For instance, look at the room election scandal. Dr. Abdullah had been engaging in fraud as well, just not on as large a scale. But he tried to tell the story in his own way, and succeeded to a large degree, in that the international media focused primarily on President Karzai. When we allow ourselves to be drawn into the game, we fail.

Q Two years ago you called Karzai "a villain" in *Q*. How did you describe him today?
A He's the country's first democratically elected president. He brought the international community into partnership on an unprecedented level, and he championed a new constitution that is liberal, democratic and still very Afghan. All of that does reflect some. But he's presided over a country that is still in conflict, and he hasn't taken some of the difficult decisions that our government wanted him to take. On corruption, 'what's been achieved so far he should be happy. There are legitimate questions about him.

Q What kind of a leader is Abdullah?
A He is very charismatic, and will speak in both languages. He's respected by Afghans for being able to articulate what the challenges are, and for having remained in the country in no doubt how to play on important political role, as he does foreign relations during the resistance to the Taliban.

Q Did you play any role in the August elections?
A One of my responsibilities [as United Nations representative] was organizing these elections. We devoted a great deal of time to creating safeguards, such as the Electoral Complaints Commission, to protect the process. We made an effort to exclude from the ballot all candidates with proven links to terrorism, and identity scores of people were included. There were thousands of observers, so the upside was that we detected fraud much earlier and more comprehensively than in '04. We don't yet know the scale of fraud in that election, because there isn't the same safeguards, and there was no IEC then to cover up. But look, I'd rather have voted in August. Even if you believe the fraudulent ballot, that's a remarkable figure.

Q Why, if Afghans don't support the Taliban, has the Taliban come roaring back?
A Because they have been funded, organized and supported, outside the borders of Afghanistan, to mount this insurgency. The story of Taliban recovery and resurgence began in the places where they took refuge after 2001. And as long as those leadership structures and training structures operate outside of Afghanistan with relative impunity, the conflict will continue. But in 2007 and 2008, it was impossible to get American and British policymakers, or Pakistan politicians, to acknowledge that the Taliban leadership was in Pakistan. This is the greatest vice of the early statements of the Obama administration, when Obama himself, Richard Hol

brooke and others, said that the threat to both countries came principally from western Pakistan, in Baluchistan and Waziristan. So there has been some progress, but probably the hardest part is yet to come.

Q Has Pakistan deployed troops too late?
A It's never too late to try to end a conflict. But there isn't a Pakistan army operation in place that, in my understanding, would be the most support for their campaign inside Afghanistan. North Waziristan, for instance, which is where [New York Times reporter] David S. Reiche was held hostage for seven months. Read his accounts. He's sitting in the back of a car with a blanket over his head and the brother of one of the most wanted and indicted of suicide bombers in both Pakistan and Afghanistan is standing by the side of the road, waiting to the Pakistan army as they rally. Pakistan has serious internal economic challenges, and the government is facing its own insurgency in some areas.

Q Forty per cent of Canadians oppose the war in Afghanistan. Is there something Canadians are missing, some compelling reason for combat troops to stay?
A I assume 60 per cent of Canadians are opposed to war. We all want peace. And the question to be asked is: are we in prospect of achieving peace in Afghanistan? I think we are closer now than eight years ago, in direct terms. But the arguments that can now be brought before the public in the last stages of the war would be insupportable if the Taliban comes back to power, its impact would be devastating. A country that has made great strides in normal development indicators, would lose a huge step back. Afghanistan's national economy would be devastated. Beyond that, the Taliban have demonstrated their enthusiasm for the international terrorist agenda of al-Qaeda. Also, institutions that have backed the mission in Afghanistan—the UN, NATO—would take a tremendous hit. Their credibility would be diminished. My conviction is that this case of the past years of our time.

Q Why would we pull our combat troops?
A The position of the government of Canada is that the combat mission in Kabul should end in 2011. It's a parliamentary resolution passed by a government and an opposition, but I believe there will be debate in this country about what to do after 2011, and that debate will be informed by the results of the second round of elections, how credible the result is, which will in turn advance Obama's position [on whether to deploy more troops]. We're right to reserve judgment until we have that information.

Q The judgment has already been made: our troops are out of there in 2011.

A Last time I checked, that's two years away. We have yet to debate the shape of our strategy. What I believe, after speaking with Canadians, is that they're very interested in international law. Why haven't we ended yet? What is the relationship between what's happening in Pakistan and the success of the mission in Afghanistan? What is the Obama administration going to do? There is a great appetite for more information and for completing what we set out to do, to protect the achievements that have been made up to now and support Afghanistan on the economic and less painful path to peace and stability. But what finishing the job might entail—that debate will have to happen.

Q It's been reported that you decided not to run as a Liberal because you disagreed with the party's stance on Afghanistan. What the difficulty do you disagree with?

A The Liberal party has not held out its policy particularly clearly. Ignatieff says different things, Bob Rae says various things. Many on the party think our military should only be used for peacekeeping, not combat. But the reality of Canadian history is that we've been involved in the important things of the world demanded of us: fighting in World War II, in Korea, in the Balkans, where we were involved in offensive military operations, and in Afghanistan, where we have made disproportionate contributions.

Q But both parties have agreed that our military would remain in Afghanistan until July 2011. So what's the difference between their policies?

A I think it's the difference between how we interpret policy of engagement, and having a lot of uncertainty about our willingness to make any military commitment at all on the Liberal side.

Q Why are you a Conservative?
A Despite 18 years as a non-partisan public servant, my deeper "tribal" affinity has always been Tory. The Afghanistan file has given me an additional reason to cleave to that side of the spectrum. Canadian Conservatives have generally been more comfortable and confident with hard security issues. Frankly, that is what is needed again now, as Obama is showing by ordering U.S. conservatives to their own guns in Afghanistan.

Q Aren't you playing the biggest game of all, running for Parliament?
A You could call it that, but politics is also a profession, and a form of service, and it should serve people who are passionate and have deep experience at the complex, changing nature of the world. I agree with Mark Carney that we are involved in a historic restructuring of the world economy. We're living

country that remains has already been made: our troops are out of there in 2011. As last time I checked, that's two years away. We have yet to debate the shape of our strategy. What I believe, after speaking with Canadians, is that they're very interested in international law. Why haven't we ended yet? What is the relationship between what's happening in Pakistan and the success of the mission in Afghanistan? What is the Obama administration going to do? There is a great appetite for more information and for completing what we set out to do, to protect the achievements that have been made up to now and support Afghanistan on the economic and less painful path to peace and stability. But what finishing the job might entail—that debate will have to happen.

Q But there are all the things. The reality of running for office is that you're thinking before



'The consequences of failure would be incalculable. This is one of the great tests of our time.'

and extending endless community events. As you, there's a small role to politics. But the reality we face in the world isn't abstract in a place like Ajax-Pickering. There are many new Canadians in this riding, and they're leaping in to the challenges, the opportunities in the world. My challenge is to become the candidate who can represent people of all religions across the board. It comes not to much to talk to them about the policies of the GG station, which is rather more importantly located, as Afghanistan is, directly, it does? All of these are local, whether in Kabul or here. ■

AFGHANISTAN: NOBLEFIGHT OR LOST CAUSE?

The debate over what needs to be done, and whether the war is even worth fighting



On Nov. 20, Maclean's will present a round table discussion on "Afghanistan: Noble Fight or Lost Cause?" at the Neptune Theatre in Halifax, the second in a series of talks. The debate, broadcast live nationwide on CBC, will feature Scott Taylor, a former soldier and the publisher and editor of *Examiner* & *Corps*, and Mercedes Stephenson, military analyst and vice-president of *Atlantic Educational Network*, among others. The event will be moderated by CBC's Peter Van Doorn, and include Maclean's columnists Paul Wells and Andrew Coyne as panelists. This week, Wells and Coyne kick off the discussion.

Paul Wells: Andrew, last week I spent a day with soldiers of the 2nd Canadian Mechanized Brigade Group at Potomac who they trained for deployment to Afghanistan next spring. I was impressed mainly by the serious men and professionalism of our troops. I saw weapons and equipment that were far superior to the army surplus debris that are too easily peddled about the Canadian Forces. But I'm haunted by a remark from one young woman who was asked whether she's looking forward to going to Afghanistan. "Of course," she said. "I mean, this is why we signed up, right? To go and slaughter and cause a difference."

That's what you're to leave from a soldier makes questions to go home the job will take. That's why you're going to Afghanistan, because I'm not and because that woman and her colleagues from 2 CMBG will be making a difference when they get to Kandahar.

Until about 2006, the debate about the war in the Afghanistone war for the International Security Assistance Force (NATO and allied Western forces) had been, just and August of that year, when 64 soldiers had been killed. As I write this, October is the fourth month in a row in 2009 with a higher death toll. The casualty rate has grown for six years running, but the human cost is still



CANADIAN TROOPS IN Kandahar, a place where only 25 per cent of the locals feel secure

sustainable—as long as it leads to a safer Afghanistan, to a South Asia that isn't a hotbed of terrorist recruitment, and to more secure Canadian and Western households. That's the rub. After enthusiastically supporting Canada's Afghan deployment since 2001, I see less and less evidence that any of those strategic objectives is brought closer by the work Canadians do in Afghanistan. So one question we'll debate in Halifax is whether Canada's troops should stay in Afghanistan post 2011. But lately I wonder whether they should even stay that long.

Andrew Coyne: Paul, you have every reason to be alarmed. The war is not going well. The Taliban are growing more resilient, the loyalties of tribal leaders are unravelled, the Karzai regime more corrupt than expected. At this point, the prospects of victory—a stable,

legitimate government in Afghanistan that can defend itself from the Taliban—seem remote. But, well, war has it. It's only because we were sure of winning, we should never have fought any wars at all. Whether to fight on is rather dependent on three interrelated variables: the extent of the cause, the ease of victory, and the likelihood of victory. The greater because, or the better the chances of victory, the higher the casualty rate the public will be willing to endure.

I think we've recognized that the West's aims in Afghanistan (Canada had reasons of its own for fighting, as a world for leaving, but for now let's talk in broader Canadian terms) are pressing us over—perhaps come in, with the deteriorating situation in its neighbour, Pakistan. While progress toward those goals has

been contradictory, it has not been nil. Canadians, judging by my Maclean's Nexus poll (full details will be discussed at the Nov. 20 event), increasingly believe we've made a difference, notably in humanitarian terms: nearly two-thirds scored Canada's efforts at greater than five out of 10. The recent presidential election was a fraud—but not mine's runoff goes down to hope for a more democratic future.

It's curious to ask what victory "looks like." I'd like to know what defeat looks like. What are unacceptable losses? Where is the line that separates grim reality from delusion? Since 2002, 200 Canadians have been killed in action in Afghanistan, a little more than one a month. Every death is a tragedy, but by the standards of all previous conflicts, these are relatively minor losses. In Canada, during the same period, 47 police officers and 125 firefighters were killed in the line of

duty. The inevitability of casualties in these professions is not generally taken as a signal that we should give up the fight against crime, or fire. Neither is the exceedingly improbability of victory. It's victory any less probable in Afghanistan? I'll put you off the top that the debate about Afghanistan nowadays sounds a lot like Iraq in 2006—just before the surge that qualified the invasion. Might not a more far change in strategy change the outlook in Afghanistan?

Compassion to classic industrial war of the early 20th century are a romantic device

WELLS: IF THIS MISSION IS GOING TO WORK, IT NEEDS MORE TROOPS, MORE TIME AND, I WOULD ARGUE, A MIRACLE

war. We know for damned sure that it's the posed as a national threat and that strategic has been that (those. Now we can't move as the West has lost or know where it lives. And has our progress really been greater than 0? Between early 2008 and early 2009, the proportion of Kandahar residents

saying they believed they lived in a secure environment fell from 55 per cent to 35 per cent. Kandahar is Canada's responsibility.

Richard Flinn, a former Bush administration official, recently told the *New York Times*: "It's not self-evident that doing more will accomplish more. And I'm skeptical about how central Afghanistan is to the global effort against terror." I find myself thinking the same things lately.

NO! I share your pessimism if we'll spend the last night years with enough troops will be right strategy, and it'll fail. But as the consequences to be, whether it's whether, and as there's some chance of both now—NATO members having lately endorsed Gen. Stanley McCrory's skewed counter-insurgency plan—I'm hesitant to surrender just yet.

Because that's what it would be if we pull out a surrender. Does that mean? It means, certainly, so the Afghan, whom we would have abandoned to the Taliban's second rule. But it means to the security of the West, as well. Yes, al Qaeda is a worldwide organization, but there's a reason why its leadership was based in Afghanistan at the time of 9/11, and why it continues to lurk across the border in Pakistan. According to intelligence reports, the Taliban, especially in Haqqani faction, remains intimately connected with al Qaeda, with Taliban openly providing an important source of funds.

Besides, you can't look at Afghanistan in isolation. Pakistan, with its vulnerable nuclear arsenal, is arguably the greatest security threat in the world today. How much more emboldened will its own insurgents be if the Taliban triumph in Afghanistan? Or never mind Pakistan: how much of a boost would a Western defeat in Afghanistan provide to jihadists around the world? There is so much more to winning against than "we're winning."

That's what's wrong in winning, too. A "hearts and minds" strategy in Afghanistan may in part be about democracy and development, but it's mostly about the undeniable, albeit down of tribal leaders as line up with decreasing side. Show results now, and they may fall out way, secure Afghanistan, and Pakistan will have less fear of going after its own Taliban.

Well, that takes time? Yes. The textbook example of a successful counter-insurgency campaign, the British operation in Malaya, took 12 years (1948-1960) to complete. But I'd argue time is on our side. The Taliban

can't see while we're there. And as long as we're there, we can't see the Afghans to take our place. Eventually, they'll reach fighting strength.

PW: All the talk of time and patience brings us to the obvious question: what are we to make of this 2013 deadline for a Canadian troop withdrawal? Here, I have to say, you're making more sense than the Harper government. You think counter-insurgency can work and that we should keep at it. They think counter-insurgency can work and that we should stop doing it in two years. At least I think they do. The Prime Minister and his defence minister spent most of the autumn sending contradictory messages on this crucial issue. Prime Mackay said the army's task would simply change. Stephen Harper said it would end.

But even if you don't listen to Mackay, the message coming from Harper is unacceptably inconsistent. He complains that we've been at this far longer than two world wars. But if the counter-insurgency were effective and relevant, it wouldn't matter that it took longer than all-out wars to make Indian tribal wars die. It's not an all-out war to some industrial war. To make things worse, Harper's spokesman Dominic Sweeney is peddling fantasy about Canadian troops staying in Afghanistan to train Afghan soldiers but not tangle with them. The only thing worse than a tight lipped and evasive government is one that bubbles incoherently.

If this mission is going to work, it needs more troops, more time and, I would argue, a mandate. You're willing to give it troops and time. I wish I knew what Stephen Harper would do.

AC: We're probably close to agreeing on this one. EN-ATO doesn't stay in Afghanistan, obviously there would be no power in leaving Canadian troops in place. But if, as seems increasingly likely, NATO decides to double down, led by the initiation of an open additional troops from the United States, it's hard to see how Canada could jack that amount to leave—knowing that the decided popular support for that option (upwards of 60 per cent, with another 37 per cent "somewhat supportive") revealed in our Nation poll.

There's no doubt that we've shouldered a disproportionate share of the burden in Afghanistan, relative to most of our NATO partners. In Kandahar, we've taken on perhaps the hardest, most dangerous assignment of all. Once upon a time in this country, that used to be a boast, not a complaint.

There's a case to be made for other countries stepping up to do their share, allowing Canada to concentrate (though you're right to note that "training" means nothing, acceptably) on that no-win decision for NATO,

not something Canada should be unilaterally announcing, say, in the middle of an election campaign. And if other countries don't step up? You'll notice the Americans don't get to go home. Sometimes you just have to show leadership.

There's a crisis, more off-kiltered reason for why we should stay. Just now we're

COYNE: IF WE ONLY FOUGHT WARS WE WERE SURE OF WINNING, WE SHOULD NEVER HAVE FOUGHT ANY WARS AT ALL



HARPER addresses the troops. The PM has been "unacceptably inconsistent," says Wells.

having a devil of a time convincing the Americans we're as serious about fighting terror wars as they are. The issue has all sorts of obvious implications for our trade relations. Whether it's out in Afghanistan would be a fine way to prove our credentials. Where as clearing out before the job's done risks going all out against, not just to the enemy, but the French and Italians.

PW: The French, I'll note, have lost 16 soldiers in Afghanistan. And while right thinking Anglophiles were busy uttering in their for being on the wrong side of history in Iraq, U.S. generals in Afghanistan were quietly frantic about the neglect that country—half again as large as Iraq, with a larger population living in grinding poverty—not suffering at the hands of people who claimed to be serious about foreign policy.

These things are path dependent. Our domestic debates have not often based on

arguments about whether someone's got to not let bin Laden's people's behavior. Try to envisage nearly a decade of massive civilian casualties from American bombs—a profile in top U.S. commodities have barely begun to worry about—and an Afghan government that, even today, shakes down its own citizens every single time it interacts with them. I'm not sure Afghanistan can ever recover.

AC: You are right about the failings of the Afghan campaign up to now, and perhaps I am too credulous in believing that Gen McChrystal's report signals a fundamental shift in direction. Issues of strategy, more books on the ground, less concerned with attacking the Taliban, more with protecting the Afghan people.

But more emphasis on Afghanistan what ever we do, if we can. Part of that would mean a flight away from the West's failures follow through after the Soviets were

driven out. I very much dread what might happen if we do the same again.

Earlier, I accused you of pessimism. I'll amend that. I accused you of optimism. I know you're not necessarily advocating withdrawal, but the Afghanistan—that we can leave Afghanistan to its fate and all will be well, or at least better—underestimates our adversary. We share because we have been in Afghanistan for eight years. Our enemy is best on average the "tragedy of Andalusia," i.e., the demise of Muslim rule in Spain, in 1492. We will be fighting them somewhere, I expect, for decades.

Whether Afghanistan is the best place is a worthwhile debate, one that we'll continue on Nov 10. But we cannot avoid this fight altogether. ■

ON THE WEB: Buy tickets to the round table discussion at encom.ca/conversation.

WATCH THE WEEK
With Mark Sutcliffe

SUNDAYS
11 AM ET/8 AM PT

Canadians share their opinions and perspectives on the week in politics. Join the discussion by calling toll-free 1-877-296-2722.

SEVEN DAYS, ONE CONVERSATION

Check local listings for CPAC in your area.

BROUGHT TO YOU BY CPAC'S OWNERS



cpac

created by **ctv** for **canadians**

CPAC.CA



THOUSANDS OF complaints were filed after the Aug. 20 election, in which Karzai (left) is said to have earned 54.6 per cent of the vote

NOT SO FAST, KARZAI

Meet the Canadian who uncovered fraud, and sent Afghanistan back to the polls

BY JOHN GERRARD • For much of this fall, the most pressing question in world affairs—precisely whom leaders from U.S. President Barack Obama to UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon—was how to sort out the many aftermath of Afghanistan's Aug. 20 election. Its charges of massive voting fraud resonated, so did the wiles. Would Hamid Karzai, the incumbent president, be allowed to cling to power under a cloud of suspicion that he'd cheated his way to victory? How badly would such an outcome undermine already flailing support in Europe and North America for ongoing military sacrifice in Afghanistan? Now the centre of the controversy and uncertainty was a disarmingly low-key Canadian, whose job was to tell Afghans, and the world, if the election had been stolen or not.

From his mansion, Grant Kippin, chairman of Afghanistan's Electoral Complaints Commission (ECC), seems an unlikely one to play such a pivotal part in an international crisis. In the crowd of flamboyant Afghan politicians and big-top diplomats dispatched to Kabul, Kippin stands out by standing back. Seemingly unapproachable, doggedly unyielding, he guided the ECC through weeks when many a hurried diplomat, that the results of his investigation would be allowed to carry the day

Speculation swelled that Karzai would be permitted to remain, no matter what—a suspicion that suddenly looked more than plausible when Peter Galbraith, a U.S. diplomat, was fired from a top United Nations job in Afghanistan after charging that his UN superior was biased in favour of Karzai.

But, in the end, even Karzai accepted the ECC's finding of widespread fraud, which forced the now-planned Nov. 7 runoff vote. If he feels vindicated, Karzai doesn't deny he also felt the heat along the way. "You can easily get caught up in all sorts of accusations, and rumours are always rife in a place like Afghanistan," he told *Maclean's*. "But to us at the ECC, the overall conclusion was that making more we did our job."

Given half a chance, Kippin tends to direct an interview about that job back to the dry stories of childhood and precedents. But he knows from experience that in Afghanistan, and other new democracies, reinforcing a vote means shifting to the unexpected, not just following a rule book. He's been a trained figure in Afghanistan since 2001, 2004, when he travelled the country in a grey Toyota minivan, working for the Washington-based National Democratic Institute, teaching the basics to fledgling political parties. He oversaw the campaign process after the 2005 Afghan parliamentary elections, before going on to serve in similar roles in places like Pakistan and Moldova. When preparations began for Afghanistan's crucial summer 2009 presidential election, all that experience made

him a natural choice to return to head the UN-mandated ECC.

The backdrop for the Aug. 20 vote was rising Taliban violence and declining global credibility for Karzai. Back when he was Afghanistan's landmark 2004 presidential election, his reputation abroad, particularly in Washington, was tarnished. Karzai was in the face of democracy in a country that was supposed to be a good news story, compared to violent Iraq. Five years later, though, bloodshed in Iraq had subsided, at least temporarily, while a revised Taliban insurgency and a corrupt regime in Kabul made Afghanistan look like the bigger problem. Still, Karzai was seen as the front runner in the summer campaign.

And the first reports on the Aug. 20 vote seemed to confirm that his grip on power remained secure. Preliminary results from the Afghan government's Independent Election Commission had been 54.6 per cent of the vote, far more than Abdullah Abdullah, his top rival. But the ECC is viewed as having upped Karzai's tally by giving him 54.6 per cent. And Karzai's ECC, which is independent of the ECC, quickly started receiving a flood of filed complaints. By itself September, he was travelling to the provinces of Kandahar, Ghazni and Paktika to look into charges of campaign cheating. Kippin declared there was "obvious irregularities."

How tough his ECC would dare to be, though, was a matter of debate. American and European were worried about what



KIPPIN (center) ordered that ballot boxes at 300 targeted polling stations be inspected

would happen if the vote was shown to have been happily crooked. At a high-level meeting in Paris on Sept. 3, envoys from 27 countries and agencies agreed to try to avoid a poll in the election outcome. But officials also reportedly emphasized the need for Karzai to repair his image—not the past ability of another vote. Kippin sidesteps questions about any pressure he might have felt. "I can't say it that we were very determined to do our job regardless of what the overall environment was," he says. "We had



to come back to the fact that we had a very specifically and narrowly defined mandate under law."

That mandate was to get to the bottom of complaints—everything from stuffed ballot boxes to hundreds of voters being registered at polling stations where few voters turned out. But with thousands of complaints filed, all the task facing the ECC staff of about 300 appeared overwhelming. In rough terms, Kippin says, out of about 25,000 polling stations in Afghanistan's 34 provinces, more than 2,000 looked suspicious. After consulting with international players and his Afghan political allies, he acted on a route

two-based approach to auditing the results. Ballot boxes from a sample of about 300 suspected polling stations would be hauled to a Kabul warehouse and opened, with plenty of Afghan and international observers watching. Everything from the seals to the ballots themselves would be inspected. Had the boxes been tampered with? Did the marks on ballot papers look so much like that they must have been made by one or two individuals, rather than hundreds of voters? The findings of the audit would be extrapolated across the whole election. If Karzai's popular vote dropped below 50 per cent, the ECC would order a runoff vote.

Figuring out exactly how this complex process would unfold left plenty of room for his promises to mount. Personalities far more forceful than Kippin's came into play. On Sept. 30, the UN fired Galbraith after he

Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Electoral Complaints Commission



FIVE YEARS AGO, KIPPIN DROVE AROUND KABUL IN A TOYOTA MINIVAN; NOW HE NEEDS AN ARMoured VEHICLE WITH SECURITY GUARDS

appointed Norwegian diplomat Kai Eide, the UN special representative to Afghanistan, of playing down the seriousness of cheating by Karzai's leaders.

"It was in the moment of high drama. Kippin didn't pre-empt the ECC audit process by announcing publicly on the extent of fraud. He didn't get sidetracked into all the other debates," says Leslie Campbell, regional director of the Washington-based National Democratic Institute's programs for fostering political reform in the Arab world. "The just kept his eye on the ball—the fairness of the election and the integrity of the vote."

It was Campbell—another Canadian who works on spreading the practical skills that make democracy happen—who had first recruited Kippin to help train political parties in Algeria and later Afghanistan. Before then, Kippin was a fixer in Ottawa, having worked as an aide to Pierre Trudeau's Prime Minister's Office and as director of organizational for the Liberal party. Campbell said Kippin's understated manner is aimed to earn trust where locals might not be predisposed to by outsiders. "Grant doesn't have the arrogance," he says, "that's a lot of UN officials and other international officials seem to carry."

But that doesn't mean Kippin is a pushover. On Oct. 19, the ECC announced that nearly a quarter of Karzai's votes were fraudulent and another vote would have to be conducted. Planning for the runoff vote on Nov. 7 began almost immediately. Kippin slipped away for a few days' rest in Dubai, his first break since he came back to Kabul last June, after more than a holiday last June in Geneva where he was joined by his wife, who has remained at their home in Ottawa, and his two university student sons.

Kippin, 54, says the ECC work has been "a most gratifier" and the cause of "many sleepless nights." But he will have to run as an opponent when Afghanistan's "the best to the most people," when they've endured," he says. "Everything from being laid up and hospitalized, to being threatened, to suffering from family tragedy. They are resilient and keep pushing forward. They want security, they want opportunities, a chance to have a decent job, for their kids to grow up and be educated. It's very inspiring."

Asked about his daily routines in Afghanistan, he touches matters of daily dangers, and lights brightly on his most recent pleasure. The drama here moments. Five years ago he drove around Kabul in an ordinary car, now he travels in an armored vehicle with personal security guards. He likes a month like Afghan dishes called mutton, but also sticks to big ones of Tim Hortons coffee when he visits the doughnut shop at the Canadian military base in Kandahar.

He'll oversee the ECC's investigation of the inevitable complaints filed by late from the Nov. 7 runoff vote. Then he plans to return to Ottawa, perhaps in December. As for the future, he says he hopes to remain involved in some way in Afghanistan. Those who know his work say he's needed. "Over the last five years," says Scott Galsworthy, executive director of the non-profit Governance Peace Dividend Trust, "Grant has quietly been one of the more influential Canadians working in Afghanistan." Quiet, yes, but after he played an indispensable role in this fall's election runoff, no longer unnoticed. ■



MONTREAL IS A DISASTER

The once-glamorous city is now a corrupt, crumbling, mob-ridden disgrace. What went wrong?

BY MARTIN PATRIQUIN



I say something about a city when rules of literacy in the face of organized crime are apparently a prerequisite to governing it. Five weeks into an increasingly bitter election campaign dominated by scandal, greed and greed, old-fashioned backstabbing, Grégoire Tremblay wants to know that he is useful for the well-being of his family. Montreal's mayor and leader of the municipal party Union Montreal (Quebec has parties at the city level) is vying for a third term. He says his disast-

erous opening bid during the past four years has made him a target of Montreal's criminal underbelly. He recently rented out some of the town police found two far better behind his country house in 2005. Then there was the wine affair, at Quebec's industry minister, he demanded a liquor permit to a Montreal area wine producer—who was subsequently found dead in the trunk of his own car. “I’m not naive,” Tremblay told Le Devoir last week. “I’m very well informed. I know exactly what I was getting into with the city of Montreal.”

Not to be outdone, Tremblay's opponents offered up their own home-brewed tales. Tremblay's main challenger and leader of the rival party Vision Montreal, Louise Hovind, reminded voters that her late husband, journalist and union leader Michel Tremblay, was repeatedly threatened by the Mafia. Richard Bergeron, of the upstart Projet Montreal, says he has requested police protection, though he makes it clear that his crime as a municipal councillor hasn't garnered him any death threats—yet. “Everyone knows



what I live,” he told a reporter recently. While other cities grapple with garbage collection, snow removal and other banal drudgeries of municipal politics, Montreal has, in the past several weeks, become a city and dirty thrived to its bad old days. Allegations of embezzlement, broken envelopes stuffed with cash, wildly inflated bid contracts, unscrupulous life-of-the-city corruption, all of which are now being exposed, are Montreal's stock-in-trade these days.

DEATHS CITY: A collapse of downtown OMTS, the city's largest shopping mall, killed 14 people and injured 100.

Just who gets to fix that disaster will be decided soon. Montrealers go to the polls on Nov. 1. All three major candidates—including Tremblay, who doesn't have seen and heard nothing of the cocaine paraphernalia on his watch—have promised once again to clean up city hall. Should Tremblay fall, and there is a growing chance that he will, he will be replaced either by an modest aspirant or a former Piquette minister (Hardy who often refuses to speak English, or a relative political neophyte (Bergeron), whose greenish anti-corruption credentialed are undermined by his staunch belief that it's an unenviable job perpetrated by the U.S. government.

The winner will inherit a chronically underperforming city burdened by an archaic government structure, a bloated public sector (Montreal's city council has more to money decreed officials in New York City), and what many say is an endemic culture of corruption. Montreal moved its offices from taking offices in the suburbs, while big businesses moved to flee for Toronto. Was there and Calgary Montreal is saddled with the largest debt-ridden major Canadian city, and its infrastructure is falling apart. It costs to you more to build a stretch of road in Quebec than anywhere else in the country, and a recent study of the dollar value of the road was cancelled after its cost ballooned from \$154 million to nearly \$250 million. “The city's political culture, one of its disgraced former politicians said recently, adopted, institutionally cooked,” “infected with gangster.” Meanwhile, the province's language laws are yet again slowing down the city's economic development. The parade of bad news afflicting what a La Presse columnist once dubbed “a beautifully messy Latin city” has raised the question: how could something so beautiful go so wrong?

Tremblay wanted to withdraw the resolution last April that Frank Zampora, his former right-hand man on the city's power fiduciary committee, had been questioned on the basis of Tim Asselin, whose firm was charged with a \$350-million water-meter contract without any debate in city council. “Frank Zampora didn't make the best decision,” the mayor said of his brother-in-law's choice of vacation. The mayor's choice led to the water-meter contract, only to cancel it when an auditor general's report said it was riddled with “irregularities [and] deficient management.”

Still, a poll conducted in the heat of that scandal gave Tremblay a five-point edge over his closest rival, Jean Lapierre, a former member of Tremblay's party whose electoral campaign included promising to bring a major league soccer team to the world's fair to Montreal, as well as a pledge to make the city hall more transparent. “Tremblay's deal, despite it all,” read an *Independent* La Presse headline in May. The planet “People find him to be a competent, pleasant and decent man who is surrounded by people who are maybe less than that,” Cherny says. “Tremblay was hired at the Montreal office. Everything in Quebec revolves around how this does or doesn't make a contribution to the size of

because he wants to keep the city's business considered Quebec's ministerial nightmare, “the most corrupt city on the continent,” according to religious pamphlet writer Émile Hart in 1919, a place where every size and threat—of chance, risk, risk, the last of the English people in the province—could be experienced in abundance. Though the city has been a hub of the underworld, in reputation for corruption, top down government is Jean Drapeau (who took power in the 1950s and ruled for nearly three decades) remained, all the way to Tremblay's predecessor, Pierre Boivin. In his first two years in office beginning in 1994, Boivin's party pleaded guilty to 122 counts of electoral and campaign finance charges. “Governor Drapeau, Montreal's only one who had the tendency to let a couple of towns and then get into trouble,” says Harold Cherny, a professor of public policy at Concordia University in Montreal.

For years, it seemed Tremblay would buck the trend, thanks to Montreal's growing indifference to municipal matters. Nearly 16 percent of voters bothered to cast a ballot in the 2005 election. Whiffs of scandal—the city's real estate corruption, run by Tremblay's former chief of staff, was found to have made a secret deal to do so in a well-known real-estate developer—brought off the mayor, and he was elected as the city's councilman and overseeing budget had nearly doubled over six years.

Tremblay wanted to withdraw the resolution last April that Frank Zampora, his former right-hand man on the city's power fiduciary committee, had been questioned on the basis of Tim Asselin, whose firm was charged with a \$350-million water-meter contract without any debate in city council. “Frank Zampora didn't make the best decision,” the mayor said of his brother-in-law's choice of vacation. The mayor's choice led to the water-meter contract, only to cancel it when an auditor general's report said it was riddled with “irregularities [and] deficient management.”

Still, a poll conducted in the heat of that scandal gave Tremblay a five-point edge over his closest rival, Jean Lapierre, a former member of Tremblay's party whose electoral campaign included promising to bring a major league soccer team to the world's fair to Montreal, as well as a pledge to make the city hall more transparent. “Tremblay's deal, despite it all,” read an *Independent* La Presse headline in May. The planet “People find him to be a competent, pleasant and decent man who is surrounded by people who are maybe less than that,” Cherny says. “Tremblay was hired at the Montreal office. Everything in Quebec revolves around how this does or doesn't make a contribution to the size of

secrecy. There was a feeling among Anglins that Tremblay, a federalist, might be a son of a bitch, but he's our son of a bitch," they turn a blind eye to certain excuses" by judging by the election results, which saw Tremblay beat out Pierre Boudreau by 16 percentage points, Plamondon's team largely followed suit.

The final study demolishing the old office complex this month, shaking Monroville of their indifference, a Radio Canada investigation into the province's construction

boom of Accurso, and a politically connected businessman who has owned construction contracts in both Quebec and Ontario. Accurso also had business ties to Claude Marcil, the head of the Quebec Liberal Party. In 2007, Accurso allegedly picked up the \$14,000 bid for an Action Démocratique du Québec fundraising dinner held at Accurso's restaurant. Zampighi himself left city politics

for the online newspaper *Le Franciscain* found that Labonté himself had met with and advised money from some other than Terry Accurso's construction company in 2008. Labonté appeared his resignation, when most deals with the city of Montreal against Accurso. By way of the *Franciscain*, Hard denied the "false accusations." His resignation lasted all of 24 hours, however; the next day, Labonté was fired.

Labonté was found hired on a nonexclusive hotel

THE ONE PARTY WITH ETHICS ON ITS SIDE IS LED BY A MAN WHO BELIEVES 9/11 WAS AN INSIDE JOB



ACCURSO, a Montreal businessman linked to the mayor's right-hand man, and Hard's construction was the centre of a price-fixing scheme

sector uncovered a wide-ranging price-fixing scheme in which 14 construction companies colluded to fix bids on public construction jobs, and in some cases used Hella Anglin's name to intimidate officials. One of these contracts included the refurbishing of the facade of Montreal's city hall, though most were for road construction and repair in and around Montreal.

These firms, the investigation alleged, would typically pay down per cent of the value of the public works contracts to what one former *Franciscain* Quebec official dubbed "the Montreal Italian Mafia." Concerned either or not, an ensuing *La Presse* investigation found that a former Union Montreal fund-raising official named Bernard Trépanier was in charge of a scheme that saw three per cent of the value of contracts distributed to political parties, councillors and city bureau chiefs. (Mr. Trépanier, dubbed "Mr. Three Per Cent" by *La Presse*, denied involvement in the scheme.)

Furthermore, *La Presse* noted, 16 of the 212 firms who worked for the City of Montreal since 2000 received nearly half the city contracts. The overwhelming majority of them were 50... Terry Accurso, the yacht-owning

to work for Dussan, an Accurso-owned company, in January 2008 (though he left the position three months later). "Tremblay is never cracked, incooperative or part lacks the courage to attack difficult problems," says John Gosselin, head of the *Franciscain* construction on the sponsorship scandal, who now serves as honorary chairman of Bergeron's Project Montreal.

But Tremblay's party certainly hasn't had a monopoly on scandal. Louise Hard promised to clean up city hall "with a broom" — on *Franciscain*, later on, given her triumphant inability to speak English. She chose as her running mate Bernard Labonté, who kindly stepped aside as leader of her party, with a promise from Hard that he would become president of the city's powerful executive committee if she was elected. Armed with near-unanimous favourable polls, Hard defeated Tremblay in a surprising, decisive and willingly blind to the corruption going on under her nose. She called Labonté, a borough mayor, formerly with the city's Union Montreal branch, "a man of principle" who left Tremblay's side because he couldn't stand the stinks.

The Hard-Labonté juggernaut (such as it was) lasted four months—until a journalist

stood in front of Radio-Canada's cameras, waving what ought to be described as past catastrophic counsel, admitting to everything he'd denied over the last week. Yes, he'd lied. Yes, he'd met with Accurso several times. Yes, people close to him accepted cash from Accurso on his behalf. Moreover, Labonté said, there is corruption of this sort at every level of government—even in Hard's Union Montreal party, where "several houses" were used for soliciting campaign donations from big business, illegal under Quebec law. "The reality is that every party, municipal as well as provincial, and there are no exceptions, collects cash and gives it to front men, who then write a cheque to the party in question," Labonté said.

That stuff understood, Hard washed away her broom. She would need nothing when of a vacuum to clean up this mess, she said.

That's an understatement. Even beyond all this corruption, Montreal has become stupidly and dysfunctionally fixated on getting money to see why it's so difficult to get things done when you consider the city has four levels of municipal government and 105 elected representatives.

IN CONVERSATION WITH MACLEAN'S

Coyne & Wells: A Political Round Table in Partnership With CPAC, The Cable Public Affairs Channel

AFGHANISTAN: NOBLE FIGHT OR LOST CAUSE?

Join the conversation as Andrew Coyne and Paul Wells square off in a spirited round-table discussion with some of the country's most prominent political figures.



PETER VAN DUSEN
Executive Producer
CPAC



ANDREW COYNE
National Editor
Maclean's



PAUL WELLS
Senior Columnist
Maclean's



SCOTT TAYLOR
Former Senator
Editor and
Publisher
Express de Gorge



MELISSA STEPHENSON
President
Military Analyst
and VP of Broadcast
Educational Network

More panelists to be announced

HALIFAX

NOVEMBER
10

8:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.
Neptune Theatre
Studio Theatre
1593 Argyle Street

Tickets On Sale Now
\$15 Maclean's subscribers,
students and seniors
\$20 non-subscribers

ALSO AIRING LIVE ON CPAC
CHECK YOUR LOCAL LISTINGS

In Conversation with Maclean's is a four-day series. Watch the first round-table discussion, Our Democracy is Broken: How Do We Fix It? on video-on-demand on CPAC.ca

BROUGHT TO YOU BY

cpac

CHIEF OF CPAC, for CONSENSUS
FOUNDED BY 100+ COUNTRIES AND PART OF CANADIAN

ROGERS

For more information visit www.macleans.ca/inconversation

by comparison, Toronto has 45, New York City, 51. It's also saddled with one of the largest public sectors of any North American city. Tremblay put this system in place to keep several reoccurring (and fairly) merged boroughs from separating. I didn't even succeed in that aim, in 2005, if mostly English boroughs voted to leave the amalgamated city. Result: these boroughs now exist as the city of Montreal.

'EVERY EXCEPT CASH TO

Maybe it's why so many people and many businesses continue to leave. According to a recent Quebec government report, 21,000 businesses decamped far off of the island suburbs between 2007 and 2008—a 16 per cent increase, a percentage who, then from Quebec's decline, perpetually destitute North Shore, and the north year in a row that the city lost more than 30,000 people. Half of them, no Montreal, according to a recent

These last two reports, continues to hear there, do other parts of the country—most through the lens of segregation. Mississippi's medical schools, he has been practically re-educated in some time. People who remain, according to statistics, are less likely to finish school. (Theory has a 40 percent dropout rate, more likely to be unemployed, less likely to get a physician, and more likely to become pregnant at a younger age than anywhere else in the province.) And the social studies over multiculturalism combine. Bernard Linsky, former Proquest press Bernard Linsky, denying, the fact that immigrants and anglophone students not understand their role made from counter-partners. (Meredith's school, recently called for the provincial government to remedy. But not now to restrict access to English colleges, known as CCEPS, for new immigrants. Did others, it seems, did not.

he is scared for the well-being of his loved ones because he has stood up in these very conferences in the past. He has even brought his non-denial-denial shrill to the awareness of some colleagues at work decides to do something a little staidy." Tremblay says in one radio advert "Do you think they're scared to tell their boss about it? No, they're

'EVERY PARTY, NO EXCEPTION, COLLECTS CASH AND GIVES IT TO FRONT MEN'



HAYOAH TRIBESMAN says he knew nothing of the massacres that took place

not come to tell anybody."

His driving might be steering him toward *Forza*. The Gazette, whose journalism broke several key stories about spending irregularities within Tremblay's government over the years, admitted the outgoing mayor regarded him as "the least disturbing candidate in an unappealing field," read as a dividual car but this week, Tremblay has his boots on the ground once more. On June 19, Quebec Municipal Elections (officially one of the Québec Liberal party's formidable vote-getting machines, they were one that has helped deliver three successful elections for Premier Jean Charest). Internal Union Montreal pollsters say Tremblay will likely squeak back into office, albeit by a greatly reduced margin. "He is riding against the fact that [Montrealers have been] angry," says former Montreal police

There is one Montreal party with ethics on its side. Indeed, this election campaign has turned into something of a perfect storm for Project Montreal, whose plainly simple common-sense policy—low cars, more public transit, and green space—is nearly as righteous as its financing rules, which are stricter than those set out in Quebec law.

The party is particularly popular in the Florida, the state and has a large influence where its leader Richard Berggren has held a seat since 2001. "We have a renascence of virtue," Gomersy says. "Gomersy largely because of Gomersy himself, who joined the party in August, when its support was in the single digits. Things have changed," according to the most recent polls, Project National is nearly tied for second place with Matt's Vision.

And it would likely be more popular were it not for Bergeron, the man who founded it. Simply put, he believes in the mother of all conspiracies. "Regarding the two other places that crashed, one at the Pentagon in Washington and the other in a field near Pottsville, Pa., we never met

what I refer to as a machine force," he wrote in *Les Québécois en exil*, published in 2005. "It might be that what we witnessed on Sept. 11, 2001, was a tangible act of mass boundary of ethnic proportions." It's telling, sad evidence of the state of things in Montreal: the only mayoral candidate attacked by social media before 9/11 was an inside job. At the very least, Bergeron shouldn't expect a non-guardianship bill from the mayor of New York should be sent.

Scandals eventually fade, and any city, given the proper leadership, can tackle corruption. Could Liberia be right to be worried for his political future, for his family, but especially for the future of the city? The old, dysfunctional scandal-midden National Assembly was a first step. The newer version is just next.

—Walter Phillips Carter

No smokes for public housing folks

BY TOM KENNEFEN • There will soon be far fewer smokers in some of Canada's public housing units. "We've got people who are unhealthy, frail, have children or have quit smoking," says Deb Schlichter, director of housing for the region of Waterloo. One where new tenants are required to sign leases with no smoking clauses. St. John's, Nfld. recently enacted a similar law, and several other communities are considering implementing non-smoking clauses.

Anti-smoking groups are applauding the effort. "Second hand smoke entered through the heating spires, through cracks in the floorboards and the furnace. It gets into these units very easily," says Peter Kaufman, a scientist with the Ontario Tobacco Research Unit. A scale by the name of Waterloo also

found that second-hand smoke could cause airway hyperactivity, potentially harming non-smokers. (A representative from St. John's said that even though his city also enacted a ban, it found no evidence to support such a claim.)

Keefe and other advocates would like to see municipalities go even further—they want to start resolving all apartment complex leases, a regulation that's been instituted in several U.S. cities. According to the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, 89 per cent of Ontario addictions experts agree that smoking should be banned in multi-unit dwellings.

Most Ontarians want smoking banned in a public place

What to do with an old elephant?



Lacy is 34 years old. But a zoo in Edmonton won't let her retire.

BY TOM WINNEFFER • Lucy the elephant is sick. The 34-year-old—the only elephant at Edna's Valley Zoo—suffers from an ear and an undiagnosed breathing problem.

But the city has refused to let her return from public life, which has roused the ire of animal rights groups. Zoocheck and PETA are demanding that Lucy be sent to a sanctuary where she can live with other elephants, and as offering to shoulder the travel costs. If the city refuses, they have threatened to launch legislation, claiming Edgington is in violation of the Alberta Animal Protection Act.

According to high profile Toronto lawyer Clayton Ruby, who has been retained by activists, Edmonstone's refusal to let Lucy go is all about money—she's simply too big an attraction. "[They're saying] we've kept her into her old age, we made her ill, and now we're not going to give her a retirement," he argues.

Larula Cochran, manager of conservation services for Edinboro, disagrees: "We have no limitation to move animals when it's in their best interest," she says. Cochran agrees that elephants should normally be kept in herds, but suggests this case is unique—Lucy is very happy and well adjusted, always, adding that the Canada Association of Zoos and Aquariums has supported the decision to keep Lucy where she is.

Elephant expert Dr. James Oosterlinck who was hired by the city to examine Lueagana: "It would be unethical for any veterinarian to recommend moving her, as in fact it would be inadvisable to sign health certificates for her at this time," he wrote in a letter to the zoo. "Her current respiratory problems preclude any thought of moving her and in fact it would be life threatening for her to be placed under the kind of stress." ■

Vancouver gets new water rules

BY NANCY MACDONALD • *Editor-in-Chief*
A special feature titled "One of Canada's Best" has been added to the *Maclean's* masthead. Vancouver, a city whose residents routinely receive glowing praise for its green spaces, green jobs, and green building is actually ranking the leading per-capita water consumers in the country. Residents pay a flat annual rate of \$360 per household and only 14 per cent of water customers in Vancouver are metered, most of them are racialized users—that's the lowest rate of any major Canadian city. That system, critics say, encourages waste, and contributes to the growing volume of sewage Canadians generate annually.

Now, it seems, the city agrees. Last week a municipal report affirmed the need, for rate water delivery systems to an "all you can eat buffet," noting that water system regions, customers use 60 per cent less

water. That's not, however, presented to city council, also dubbed Varma's water system "infinite and as sustainable," as well as "refur"—since "households



The city hopes to decrease water consumption by one-third by 2005.

Mayor George Robertson presented the report last week at a conference in the city. Paying less winter heaters, the end, an necessary of Vancouver is going to start its campaign of decreasing winter consumption by one-third by 2020. He also promised that Vancouver would be "greater than Portland, the first U.S. city to enact a comprehensive plan to reduce CO₂ emissions. Portland, whose population density is double that of Metro Vancouver, has also aggressively pursued green building initiatives and runs a comprehensive system of light rail, buses and transit cars (live in the downtown core).

There are only "so many ways" to reduce water consumption, says city councilor Andrea Rainer, part of an advisory committee on green initiatives in the city. Metrics might very well be the last way to stop W. courtesans from being water pigs. ■

The man who wants desperately to hang on to all of this is still standing—shaking in his boots, maybe, but standing nonetheless. At one moment, Mayor Tremblay denies knowing anything about gayoffs, price fixing or such connections as we've outlined. The next, he says

FOR THE RECORD

OLYMPIC FLAME DOES CUT

He was the leader and the soul of our Olympic bid, and everything that was Games, until the end, will be a reflection of Jack. Paolo Tosi, IBC President/Gordon Campbell is the death of the chairman of the board of directors for the Vancouver 2010 Olympic. The 71-year-old, who entered the city's bid to get the Games, lost his battle with pancreatic cancer on Oct. 23, just hours after the Olympic torch was lit in Greece.

© 2006 Blackwell Publishing Ltd, *Journal of Internal Medicine* 260: 101–108

© 1997 U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Most Ontarians
want smoking
banned in
apartments

LIKE OLD TIMES

As Russia pressures Eastern Europe, the U.S. looks away

BY MICHAEL PETROW • This summer, in a year that marks the 20th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall, 21 Eastern and Central European intellectuals and former political leaders sent an extraordinary open letter to the administrations of U.S. President Barack Obama. The signatories included former prime ministers and presidents from across the region—among them democratic revolutionaries Václav Havel, first president of the Czech Republic, and former Polish president and trade union leader Lech Wałęsa, whose Solidarity movement helped trigger the collapse of Communism in Europe.

All are usually pro-American, and many, like Havel and Wałęsa, veterans of the anti-Soviet struggles that won political freedom for their countries two decades ago. Their letter therefore reads like a message to an old friend. But a number of signals run through it. They fear that the United States is turning away from their region at a time when its engagement is once again most needed.

"Many of us have first-hand knowledge of the support for our freedom and independence we during the dark Cold War years," the letter notes. "Twenty years after the end of the Cold War, however, we see that Central and Eastern countries are no longer at the heart of American foreign policy." The letter suggests the new Obama administration has overlooked that Eastern and Central Europe is a part of the world it doesn't need to worry about. "That view is premature. All it does well in our region are the transatlantic relationship. Central and Eastern Europe is at a political crossroads and today there is a growing sense of nervousness in the region."

The source of much of this nervousness is Vladimir Putin's Russian, which is, the letter's authors claim, "a back to a reversion to power" and is "throwing its weight around coupled with a more belligerent Russia, the former political leaders want a stronger sense of political leadership in emerging world powers. Washington's role is "securing our democratic tradition and anchoring our interests in NATO and the EU." Instead, these new leaders found the attitude of the former's authors disconcerting, in some question marks, as a "realistic" policy. In other words, they



RUSSIAN SOLDIERS march in Red Square. Obama and Clinton met in New York with Medvedev, Polish President Lech Kaczynski and Yanukovich.

seek to reconstitute Russia.

The issue identified in the letter as the "threatest" was a planned missile defense system that would have seen 16 interceptors rockets deployed in Poland and a radar station in the Czech Republic. Announced during the presidency of George W. Bush, the system was said to offer protection against Iranian missiles, but Russia saw it as a provocation and protested. "Regardless of the military merits of this scheme and what Washington eventually decides to do, the issue has nevertheless also become—at least in some countries—a symbol of America's credibility and commitment to the region," the letter concluded. "How it is handled could have a significant impact on their future transatlantic relations."

This letter was written in July. In September, Obama cancelled the missile defense plan, prompting to replace it with land and sea based interceptors. It's difficult to imagine

how he could have more drastically bungled the arrangement. It was on Sept. 12, the 70th anniversary of the Soviet attack on Poland. The Czech prime minister was asked up to receive the news in a brief phone call from Obama the night before. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton made the call to Polish Prime Minister Donald Tusk. He refused to speak to her.

Press reaction in Poland and the Czech Republic was hot and bitter. "Absurd!" The U.S. said it was Russia had snubbed to us in the back," declared the Czech left-liberal Piter Drabek, director of the Institute of International Relations in Prague, says that those who supported the plan did so because it implied defense toward Russia. "It was about the symbolic value of having an American military presence in Czech territory," he said in an interview with Medvedev.

DOMINIQUE LACROIX/GETTY IMAGES

DOMINIQUE LACROIX/GETTY IMAGES

Twenty years after the Berlin Wall fell, Moscow's sphere of influence grows



exchange for its own better relations with Russia, at which we are rightly afraid." Russian President Dmitry Medvedev welcomed Obama's decision as a "responsible move."

Although support for missile defense was from across the Czech Republic, Petr Drabek, director of the Institute of International Relations in Prague, says that those who supported the plan did so because it implied defense toward Russia. "It was about the symbolic value of having an American military presence in Czech territory," he said in an interview with Medvedev.

The crisis defined that up as a shared as much larger, unshared conflict between Russia and the United States and studies for influence in Eastern Europe and in other countries that were once part of the Soviet Empire. At its most extreme, this has manifested itself in outright war, as was the case in Georgia last summer. But much more common are complex threats, often disguised as defense posturing, and economic blackmail by Russia. "It challenges our claim to our own historical position," wrote the letter's authors. "It asserts a privileged position in determining our security threats. It uses overt and covert means of economic warfare, ranging from energy blockades and publicly motivated economic sanctions to bribery and media manipulation in order to advance its interests and to challenge the transatlantic structure of Central and Eastern Europe."

According to Jan Schabert, a former senior official in the Czech ministry of Foreign Affairs, now at the Prague Security Studies Institute, "Russia is trying to promote its influence through other means." Moscow's most powerful weapons are oil and gas. Both Western and Eastern Europe currently get much of their energy supplies from Russia.

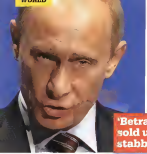
Russia's NATO, the Polish Foreign Minister, who is a strong supporter of the Soviet Union, was that, in a quiet active during the 1980s, he travelled to Afghanistan to join the mujahideen fighting the Russians there, but compared the pipeline deal to the 1939 Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact that divided Eastern Europe between Germany and the Soviet Union.

Russia isn't shied away from strong rhetoric either, especially when taking no-control events in Ukraine—a country it considers firmly in its sphere of influence, if not merely an ally province. Former Russian president and now Prime Minister Vladimir Putin reportedly told George W. Bush last year that Ukraine is "not even a state." This summer, on the first anniversary of Russia's war with Georgia, Russian President Dmitry Medvedev sent an open letter to his Ukrainian counterpart, Viktor Yanukovich, accusing him of being "anti-Russian" and urging co-operation with Moscow. Medvedev posted a video blog to go with the letter, in which he is dressed in black and stands above the Black Sea, where two Russian military boats are visible on the horizon.

The message is as much to the Ukrainian people as it is to Yanukovich. Election will be held in Ukraine in January, and Medvedev wants to be sure an accommodating presidential candidate shows up. He knows he'll get his wish. Two years after the Orange Revolution brought the pro-Western Yanukovich to power, his popularity has tanked. The pro-Russian Viktor Yanukovich, whom Medvedev defended in 2005, is losing most opinion polls, while the ever adaptable Yulia Tymoshenko, his current competitor and once one of the main figures of the Orange Revolution, also wants to restore friendly relations with Moscow.

Russia, in short, is determined to regain its influence in Eastern Europe, and it is having some success. The question is whether the United States is ready to meet Moscow's challenge, or if Washington's commitment to Eastern Europe is weakening?

According to Terry Judd, a New York University historian and author of the acclaimed book, *Pravda's War: Europe Since 1945*, it is "a bit like remembering that those 'non-entirement' were never more than unbridled and belated," he says. "Washington" (and NATO and the EU) were never going to "save" Ukraine or Moldova or Georgia, come to that, from Moscow's influence and pressure." Eastern Europe's impact will just describes as an "interim measure" of exaggerated importance under the presidency of George W. Bush. Now the Obama administration is "not allowed toward Europe than any U.S. administration since the 1930s," he says.



'Betrayal! The U.S. sold us to Russia and stabbed us in the back.'

"Why on earth should it take special notice of Europe's least influential region?"

The problems America confronts today are in places like Iran, China, and Central Asia, where the United States needs Russian co-operation to be effective. "Washington has no choice but to think bigger," says Jault, "and Russia is a country that shares places that were a hell of a lot more than Siberia."

So where does this leave Eastern Europe, if it is to be pulled by Moscow and now once looked by Washington?

The above divides across the region. Kazakhstan's ability to shape events in Ukraine, for example, is far greater than in the Czech Republic. And the Balkan states of Latvia and Estonia, while presented by their membership state in NATO as "European states," are not so much vulnerable to EU influence as the Balkan states of Hungary are not. "They are ethnically homogeneous," says Michael Wygonowski, an analyst at the Center for European Policy Analysis and formerly a senior Polish diplomat in Washington. "They have much larger Russian minority populations. We know what Moscow has said about protecting their brethren abroad. They've been cyber-attacked economically (against Russia) on an actual physical threat." In recent Estonian elections, he says, the Russian community, which is led by Edgar Savisaar and supported closely by Moscow, did convincingly well in the north of the country by mobilizing the ethnic Russian minority there.

Everywhere in the region, however, Moscow is asserting itself while America's attention drifts elsewhere. Eastern Europe's best chance of reversing that trend may lie by working with the rest of Europe, including its hawkwar allies on the western half of the continent. "The Eastern Europeans need to

learn to think of themselves as members of the European Union, rather than just as beneficiaries of European Union cash whose real allegiance lies across the Atlantic," says Judd.

That strategy has its challenges. Western Europe also relies on Russian gas, and without either Eastern Europe's collective memory of Soviet occupation, or its geographical proximity to Russia, they aren't exactly

admission, which is now at the Council on Foreign Relations. "When American policy makers look at Europe, what they tend to see is fat, comfortable countries who aren't making much of an effort to work with the United States on big problems."

"The more of the reasons why Eastern European Americans feel so glad. They did try to help America with its big problems. They sent soldiers to Afghanistan and Iraq when the United States was desperate for international support. I think they understandably feel that they have to some extent been used," says Charles Kupchan, a professor of international affairs at Georgetown University.

Polish, for example, took on a sensible burden in Iraq and wanted to believe it was also carving out a special relationship with the United States. "Now that it is and argue that it is being treated like an Italy or a Spain, Poles are saying, 'What's mine? We stood by the United States when the chips were down. What has it gotten us?' " says Kaphane. It didn't get them much. Polish citizens still need a visa to travel to the United States.

In cold, green, arctic terms, it may be that the United States can afford to let its ties with Eastern Europe fray. Compared with, say, Pakistan, the region is stable and of a decline in American or Pakistani supply, Washington faces no bigger problems. In Eastern Europe, for their part, to forge closer ties with the U.S. Geography is still hugely influential, and you can't ignore it.

in Europeans who looked to America during the Cold War, and benefited from American assistance to democracy in Asia, the cooling trend strips America, it may also be risky of taking unexpected turns. It is difficult to keep, they are costly to get back. ■

BP/IN (3rd) has routinely shut down gas pipelines to Europe

sympathetic to Eastern European countries also remains dubious. It doesn't help that Western European politicians have a habit of taking lucrative jobs with Russian gas companies once they have left office. The idea that Russia in Europe might more effectively attract American support in co-operation with the rest of the continent is also weakened by the fact that Western Europe doesn't have a lot of gruff with Washington these days, either. (The extra weight that Eastern Europe needs to get American attention depends in part on Western Europe, and Western Europe is not assuming itself and is not showing that it is a part of the solution to many major problems.)

Stephien Szeszayovich, a former U.S. ambassador at large during the Bill Clinton

and representations of a decline in American influence in the world. Naturally, Washington has limited resources and bigger problems. And the countries of Eastern Europe, for the most part, arguably need to forge closer ties with the rest of Europe. Geography is still hugely important in global politics, and you can't pick your neighbors.

Still, for Eastern Europeans who looked to America for help during the Cold War, and whose countries benefited from American support while crisscrossing to democracy in the post-Soviet era, the cooling trend stings. For the United States, it may also be risky. History's a way of taking unexpected turns. And while global elites are difficult to keep, they are harder, and more costly, to get back. ■

KUWAIT: THOSE TRAVELLING LADIES

Kuwait's women have long been barred from having a passport without their husbands' consent. But that's finally changed. The country just abolished its 1962 passport law, which mandated that a husband sign his wife's passport application. MP Asad al-Jawahir says the ruling "puts an end to the injustice against Kuwaiti women." Women in Kuwait did not win the right to vote until 2006, and the first female MP was elected only last year.

Uganda proposes anti-gay laws

BY MICHAEL BARCLAY—Uganda has tabled legislation that would level capital punishment on anyone convicted of what it calls "aggravated homosexuality." The definition of the crime covers homosexual acts with children under 18 or disabled people, and what is simply referred to as "sexual offender" homosexuality. The bill—which states that homosexuality is "preventable, especially among young people who are most vulnerable to recruitment"—would punish offenders with at least five years



The bill would punish anyone who abets homosexual practices

in prison, pain fines of 100 million Ugandan shillings (\$14,500), for anyone who "attempts to legitimize or in any way abet homophobia and related practices." A similar sentence awaits Ugandans convicted of filling reports on homosexual offenders within 24 hours, bus routes and NGOs, richer foreign or domestic, are also liable. The anti-homosexuality bill is awaiting a signature from President Yoweri Museveni before becoming law.

Ugandan anti-gay crusade has notified members in North America as well, according to gay rights activists in the U.S. They note Mubiru's connection to American fundamentalist Christians, the conservative Christian group known as the Family, which community U.S. politicians among its members, including Rep. Rick Warren, calls Mubiru their "keyman" in Africa. A conference in March in Kampala, Uganda's capital, was attended by outspoken American anti-gay activist Scott Lively, who writes about "the homosexual roots of the Nazi regime" in his book, *The Pink Triangle: Homosexuality in the Nazi Party*. Caled MacBratney, described in a "social relations" text book, also attended the conference.

The anti-homosexuality bill refers to same-sex attraction as a "mental disorder," the definition of which "can and have changed to a heterosexual orientation." Prior to the introduction of this bill, homosexuality did not even appear in the country's penal code. ■

A tale of two swine flu vaccines

BY KATE LUNAN • Not all online Facebooks are created equally—just ask the Germans. On Monday, Germany launched a massive campaign to inoculate its population against the H1N1 virus, which has already infected 21,000 people there. But media reports revealed the country would employ two vaccination programs: top officials, the military, and other essential workers would get a different—and possibly better—vaccine than the general population.

The German newspaper, *Der Spiegel*, reported that Chancellor Angela Merkel and other government leaders would get the Cohesion vaccine, which is "widely seen as safer" than the Pandemrix that most citizens would receive. Public outrage reached fever pitch after the tabloid *Bild* accused the government of offering "second-class medicine" to regular people.

There are pros and cons to both Pandem and rVacc. Says Chris Richardson, CEO of research Chair in viral vaccinology and therapeutics at Dalhousie University's Centre for Vaccine Development, "The Pandem vaccine, as noted, is prepared in heat-killed, virus-free, non-replicating virus particles. It is a time-tested type of training machine. Cell-based is made from a cell line derived from monkey kidneys, a much newer technology that also allows for faster production. Unlike Cell-based, Pandemox contains an adjuvant, a virus-based component as a preservative, though in very small amounts." It's estimated a hundred such will reach one day in the future, he says.

Parvovirus or Calicivirus: which is the better vaccine?

Women fight back against Berlusconi

BY KATIE KROELMANT - Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi has never been terribly discreet about his penchant for extra-marital affairs. But here's some sound advice from one of his colleagues, Italian senator Fabrizio Saccomanni, after the PM's latest misstep: "Silvio must tell Berlusconi he is no George Clooney."

The row began when Rosy Baski, a member of the opposition Democratic party, appeared with Berlusconi on the late-night television show *Barra e Barra* to discuss a

He told Hindi, "You are more beautiful than intelligent"

Giovanni Melandri, a colleague of Berlusconi's, says Berlusconi's latest remark sums up a more general "Berlusconi philosophy toward women." It's "pathetic," charges Emma Bonino, vice president of the Italian senate. "No political fight justifies such a second-rate insensitive remark."

There are signs that Italian women are finally fed up. In a letter to *La Repubblica*, a number of Italian academics issued a call to action: "We protest against this consideration of women, of democracy, of politics itself. This man offends women and democracy. Let's oppose him!" Nearly 100,000 women have signed a petition in protest of Berlusconi's scowl on our continent.

Berlusconi is unrepentant. He admits that he's "no saint" when it comes to his personal life. But the prime minister is adamant that he's the victim—not Breda. At a press conference this month, he intoned: "I am without a doubt the person who's been the most persecuted in the entire history of the world and the history of man." For his part, Breda is not looking for sympathy. "I have received no apology, and neither do I want one," he says.



He told Eladi, "You are more beautiful than intelligent."



Pandemrix or Celvogen: which is the better vaccine?



STILL THERE, you can't deny it, like, voice communications and non-invasive surgery. Why not tablet computers?

THE NEXT FRONTIER

Will hand-held tablet PCs revolutionize mobile computing?

BY CHRIS BOWEN • When Ben Dulaney and three other tech visionaries set out to build a tablet computer nearly a quarter century ago, the idea seemed like a no-brainer. Tablets were, after all, a key piece of equipment in the 1960s television series *Sir Jack*, which would ultimately have a device that record of predicting future technologies such as wire less communications, bio-metric identification and non-invasive medical procedures, also interstellar space travel. More importantly, tablets promised to liberate the power of a personal computer as people's hands.

And yet, failed to take off, save for in a few niche sectors in government and health care. Several other efforts suffered the same fate. "We had a number of customers who'd tried their work while standing or walking," says Dulaney, who works alongside Paul Boudier, Jeff Fine and others on the project.

Now in a position at Gartner Research, Dulaney is one of the malleable watching as internet heating again. From hardware and software makers like Apple and Microsoft to bookstores such as Amazon and Barnes & Noble, many companies now appear to be betting the next major wave of accuracy will be a tablet—a hybrid of a laptop and a smart phone that can be used to view media and connect to the Internet, among other things.

The stakes are potentially huge. There are about 1.5 billion personal computers on the planet and double that number of cellphones. A single device that combines the features

of both would mean it is the holy grail. Not surprisingly, there are already a dozen who argue their good reason tablets have failed to catch on. But the believers—and there are many—claim that today's tablets will be built using much more sophisticated technology than their primitive predecessors, and that they will revolutionize the concept of the portable computer.

As with any new change in technology these days, all eyes are on Apple, the company that changed the way people collect and listen to music with the iPod, and opened the wine and industry with the iPhone. Hailed by CEO Steve Jobs, a technology tinkerer, Apple is widely rumored to be working on a tablet computer expected to land early next year. The fact that Apple hasn't actually acknowledged any of this has not stopped bloggers and journalists from extrapolating from bits of information leaked by sources and other unnamed sources.

But it's not just Apple at the center of the tablet talk. Microsoft, whose founder Bill Gates accurately predicted eight years ago that tablets would be the most popular form of PC in the U.S. within five years, is also believed to be working on a tablet-like device, either as its own or with the help of various computer makers. That could include Dell, which is rumored to be working on a "mobile

laptop device" that's bigger than a cell phone. Meanwhile, ASUS, a French company, has begun testing what it describes as an "Internet media tablet." And T-Mobile, an industry blog has announced the development of its own "Crunchpad"—a prototype named one of the 20 most brilliant products of 2009 by Popular Mechanics magazine.

Why, exactly, has the well-worn idea of a tablet suddenly been resurrected? The most oft-cited reason is the phenomenal success enjoyed by the iPhone, which is essentially a small computer, and the belief that there's an untapped market of consumers who would like a similar portable device that allows them to, say, read a book or a newspaper, play video games, and watch a movie without running their eyes out. Most believe Apple's tablet will have a screen size of about 10 inches, measured diagonally, and be equipped with touch-screen technology similar to the iPhone's, allowing it to run the 25,000+ iPhone applications that are available for users to download through Apple's App Store. An equally compelling explanation, however, is that computer companies are becoming increasingly desperate to boost flagging desktop and notebook sales and the current price-point for netbooks and laptops represents fertile ground.

Industry data shows that netbooks, which are priced anywhere from \$100 to \$200 and allow users to browse the Web and perform basic computer functions, continue to gain traction and now account for about one-fifth of all consumer PC sales. "Companies are looking for the next new source of growth," says Kevin Brumby, an analyst at IDC. Central.

But just because traditional computer sales are heating doesn't mean consumers will necessarily pay the price to add to their growing arsenal of home electronics. Apple's tablets, for instance, could likely cost more than a \$100 iPhone (without a carrier's wireless plan) and less than the company's cheapest MacBook, at \$1,299. Unless, that is, the next generation of tablet offers users a profoundly different experience. "It's got to take off as any way shape or form, it's got to replace something," and, therefore, noting that the iPhone is primarily a communications device while laptops tend to be more work oriented. "But I have a hard time understanding what sort of functionality it will have."

It's not alone. There is relatively little consensus on what tablets could or should bring to the table. One popular theory making the rounds is that, in addition to the functions offered by an iPhone or iPad Touch,

a tablet will also act as a glorified Web-connected reader that lets users subscribe to top-flight publications. Sales of a traditional reader device that's long been full of praise and less on results have finally started to take off thanks to the success of Amazon's Kindle. While Amazon doesn't release sales figures, some analysts predict overall e-reader sales will top three million this year. As a result, the space is becoming increasingly crowded. There are now devices available from Sony, Internet, Ilex and the Barnes & Noble Nookline series, which last week unveiled its Nook e-reader. The market is still niche, but the thinking is that if people are increasingly willing to buy devices to read black-and-white text, how many more would be willing to take the plunge if offered something with a dazzling color screen and the ability also to make phone calls, browse the Net and watch videos?

It sounds like a perfect fit in one package. But critics say there's a hitch. According to

THERE IS LITTLE CONSENSUS ON WHAT TABLETS COULD OR SHOULD BRING TO THE TABLE

JULIAN GRUNIG JOHN DWYER

Dulaney, any conceptual problem with any tablet is its lack of a keyboard—the interface by which most people interact with their computers. That's fine if the device is only to be used to view media, but consumers will likely also demand the ability to create their own content. That's why previous tablet efforts, including the GooglePad, relied heavily on touch-like electronic pens and handwriting recognition software. While this hurdle has seemingly been solved with the slick touch screen technology that Apple developed for the iPhone, Dulaney remains unconvinced that an iPhone-like virtual keyboard will cut it. "When you don't have a keyboard on it, it becomes a 22-inch iPhone and not a lot of people have a need for a 22-inch iPhone." There's another obvious problem you can't sack a tablet in your pocket.

Steve Ballmer, the ex-CEO of Microsoft, was one who asked about tablets during a recent visit to Toronto to promote the company's new Windows 7 operating system. "Right now I think people want devices that are smaller and fit in their pocket or are big enough to be useful as a real PC," Ballmer

said. Macaroni "I don't think that's a hole [between the two] across the market. Gosh knows that Apple's doing it. I don't," he added, however, that several of Microsoft's hardware partners already make "tablet-like" devices—so called "slates," which lack keyboards and "convertibles," which allow keyboards to be inserted beneath a tablet screen when not in use—and can be expected to shun out new designs if consumers suddenly gravitate to the concept.

In Apple's case, some have also expressed concern that a tablet could potentially cannibalize sales of the iPhone, which is increasingly becoming a device of value for the company in demand for Apple's biggest fall Apple, though, this rarely seems a moral about product overlap as other companies indeed, several critics initially panned the iPad Touch as an "iPhone without the phone," but the device nevertheless continues to sell well among those who own the iPhone's multi-touch capabilities but balk at the pricey carrier contracts that are sold along with it. As the distinction between cellphones and computers becomes increasingly blurred, Apple may simply be betting that consumers will view their devices according to screen size, as opposed to the category they occupy.

The story is also told in that it was Steve Jobs who called the company's earlier tablet effort—another abandoned venture called Newton—in 1998 shortly after returning to the company he co-founded. He also said to have shared much water on Apple engineers' most recent tablet ideas by wondering what they would be used for aside from surfing the Web in the bathroom. That Jobs also knew that mobile is the future of computing, which is precisely why the company launched the iPhone two years ago.

The danger for Apple is that mounting speculation is dramatically heightening expectations. Fueled by strong sales of the iPhone and anticipation of what might be in the pipeline, several Apple have climbed by more than 100 per cent over the past year since the market crash, while the broader Dow Jones industrial average has dimmed by barely 15 per cent over the same period. "The key question is whether the pace of innovation can continue," wrote Maynard U.S. analyst at UBS Securities, in a recent note to clients. On the other hand, Apple has proven with the iPhone—one of the most highly anticipated devices in recent memory—that it can withstand the pressure and boldly go where others have been unable to go before. ■



WEAKLY CONSUMER AND CROSS-BORDER DEALS COULD POSE A CRITICAL Christmas for retailers

LOONIE LOSERS

With the dollar near parity, are we getting gouged again?

BY JASON KUBIEY • Last week marked the second anniversary of the Great Canadian Consumer Uprising. When the loonie surged 15 per cent in the first 10 months of 2007 it exposed huge price gaps between Canadian and U.S. retailers. In some cases, even with the dollar at par, Canadians were paying 25 per cent more. Shoppers in this sector, naturally a double hit, reacted on mass. From Province Minister Ian Stirling weighed in, chastising retailers for gouging consumers. The last week was remarkable in its own right. In the first 30 months of this year the loonie rose again, jumping 15 per cent, and the dollar, it's had some price gaps between Canadian and U.S. retailers. But the response from shoppers this time around? Nah.

The shifting mood highlights two crucial developments that will be key to determining how retailers fare this real Christmas shopping season. On the one hand, stores have renegotiated with suppliers to bring down prices, helping them to be more competitive with U.S. rivals. But at the same time, shoppers are simply no longer so gung ho that they'll haggle in the car and wait hours at the border to save a few bucks on books, jeans and TVs. The lack of outrage suggests consumers simply don't care anymore, at least, can't afford to. With the economy in shambles, they're not shopping in either the U.S. or Canada. And that poses an even greater threat

than cross-border shopping did in 2007.

Back then the soaring loonie, which topped US\$1.16, caught retailers completely off guard. (The dollar hit US\$7 cents last week.) So too did the outrage. "The outcry was intense," says John Williams, a retail analyst in Toronto. It taken claimed their hands were tied because merchandise had been ordered at less half a year earlier. They also vowed to correct the problem. But their promises fell on deaf ears. Fed up, millions of shoppers crossed the border for better deals.

After the initial uproar, economists urged our retailers to wait, say experts. Most retailers like Zellers and Wal-Mart played hardball with suppliers and lowered prices, leaving their whole-sale prices more in line with those in the U.S. "Retailers become much more astute and savvy about their sourcing," says Deane Ritchie, president of the Retail Council of Canada. Stores also began to keep money at the bank for last-minute purchases should the dollar swing again, at it has now. "They all remember how difficult it was in 2007 and now we're going through this horrible period again," she says.

The hard work paid off, on a modest scale. By July the price gap for a basket of goods tracked

by TD economist Doug Porter had fallen to less than seven per cent. On some high-profit products like books and cars, the gap nearly closed altogether. So it's no surprise that Canadians have been doing less shopping south of the border. For one thing, the rush to buy cars in the U.S. is winding fast. So for this year Canadians have brought back \$1,000 cars, according to Thompson Cars Ltd. That's roughly the same number as in 2006 and a far cry from the more than 250,000 vehicles imported by the time last year.

But at the same time, the price gap is starting to show up again and has widened to about 12 per cent, says Porter. According to Johnny Dick, vice president of business development at 4iMobile, an online service that specializes in price comparisons between Canadian and U.S. retailers, on some items like GPS devices the gap is now as wide as 60 per cent. The gap U.S. retailers are suddenly paying a lot more attention to Canadian shoppers. "They're saying, 'There's a population the size of California's that's not looking right above us, maybe we can tap into that.'"

The evidence of a mad rush for the border at some, however, lives on the Canadian dollar has risen, the number of Canadians heading south for overnight trips fell 25 per cent in August from the year before. The problem is, they're not going south shopping on either side of the 49th parallel. In August retailers in Canada showed a slight increase of 0.8 per cent from the month before, but any gains came largely from higher gas prices and car sales. Excluding those, retail sales were flat. More disconcerting, retail sales in August were only slightly higher than they were three years earlier. "We're in a very different world now," says Porter. "Consumers have been weakened, maybe not as much in the U.S., but shoppers are pulling back."

All of this is setting up the Canadian retail sector for a rocky Christmas season, one that experts say is the most important decision. If retailers keep prices low and the economy improves, they may lure shoppers into their stores. But with shops across the border offering five-star service just to keep their doors open, there's the potential for the price gap to widen further. "Since it's such a sensitive time, retailers can't afford to be perceived as non-competitive," says Williams. "But they have very little wiggle room left." ■

WHEN NOT SPEAKING ENGLISH WILL COST YOU

When Ernestina Mendez was pulled over for making a U-turn in Guelph on Oct. 2, officer Gary Downey ticketed her for three violations — one of which was "non-English speaking." Apparently, police have recently slapped 34 drivers with the charge, which carries a \$104 fine. In the last three years, Downey is one of several officers under investigation. Drivers who paid for their language difficulties, meanwhile, will be reimbursed.



MANY SUBSCRIPTION OFFERS ENTICE YOU WITH FREEBIES.

IN THIS CASE, THE FREEBIE IS THE MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTION.



BUY 2, GET 1 FREE.

Over 190 magazines to choose from.

SUBSCRIBE TODAY!

www.1free.magazinescanada.ca or 1.866.289.8162

Special offer code: PAEX

Magazines Canada

CROSSING THE LINE

Should border guards really have the right to search our laptops?



PHILIP SLAVTON

Every day, thousands of Canadians who have been outside the country return, crossing the border back into Canada. Many carry laptop computers, but about anything might be saved on them—emails, financial information, tax returns, health records, social networks, a history of Web searches, pornography. A look inside by a border official—and publicity about what is found—could ruin careers, marriages, lives.

But the contents of our personal laptops aren't safe at the border. Agents of the Canada Border Services Agency have almost unlimited authority to search your computer. They have more power than ordinary police officers. They don't need a search warrant. They don't need reasonable belief that you are committing a crime. Average suspicion that you may be up to no good is enough, and maybe even less is not required. Constitutional protection against unreasonable search and seizure (found in Section 8 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms) won't help you. You're pretty much defenceless.

This state of affairs was recently brought home in a dramatic way. According to a police search warrant, on Sept. 15, Raymond Lahey, the Ontario bishop of Antigonish, arrived at Ottawa airport on a flight from Britain, travelling alone. He went to a Canada Border Service center for the usual screening. The agent, Vanessa Fairley, looked at his passport. He'd been in India, Oman, Malaysia, and Thailand, known sources of child pornography. Fairley asked Lahey if he had a laptop. Lahey hesitated for a moment, avoiding eye contact. Then he said yes, his voice cracking. Fairley flagged him for second entry inspection.

Lahey was met by Border Services agent Caroline Barreault. Barreault searched his laptop. She found three images that she thought could be considered child pornography. She called Ottawa police. Two detectives arrived, questioned Lahey, and reviewed the images

They seized his computer, then let him go. After a review of the hard drive, the police decided Lahey had imported child pornography. Only then, on Sept. 21, did they apply for a search warrant "to further search the computer and hard drive." It is alleged that child pornography was found, and Lahey was charged under the Criminal Code.

In Lahey's case there were grounds for suspicion, however tenuous—a male travelling alone, extensive money (so it was said). None of this applied in the case of William Lesak, a long-distance truck driver. In September 2006, Lesak crossed into Canada in Buffalo,



AT ISSUE: It's how far we go to keep out evil like child pornography

N.Y. His load of glass panes was targeted for a routine secondary inspection. The agent rummaged across child pornography on Lesak's laptop. Lesak was arrested.

At his trial, Lesak's lawyer argued a person has the very highest expectations of privacy when it comes to his computer. He argued that a search of a computer's contents is illegal unless based on reasonable suspicion, and that Lesak's Charter rights not to be subjected

to unreasonable search had been violated. But the judge disagreed. He said, "the suggestion that searching a computer brings people into the country would cause fear and apprehension in a reasonable person is unwarranted, incredible and unreasonable.... It is not realistic to expect the effects of the computer search at issue here and the intrusion on the embarrassment of individuals are upon a search of a wallet or purse."

Both cases involved child pornography, deeply abhorrent to most of us. But the same law applies to everyone who crosses the border. In another recent Ontario case, *R. v. Peter Dorey*, the judge said, "in the circumstances of a border search...there is a significantly reduced expectation of privacy in the contents of a computer disc." Border guards dealing with drug smuggling, including cocaine, the Supreme Court, has held that border searches, because of the demands of national self-protection, do not have to meet most reasonable suspicion tests for search and seizure, although they do require reasonable suspicion.

Those who have something significant to conceal often have the benefit of savvy advice. A blue chip law firm advises executives with sensitive corporate information to travel with a "clean laptop," to "disconnect instantly to the company's server in order to access any required electronic documents," and not save new documents so local drives on the clean laptops. A guy and his fiancée website says "most tech-savvy guys will at least encrypt their goods" (border agents are able to most easily decrypt). But most ordinary Canadians don't have the benefit of such advice. We don't realize how vulnerable we are to a legal system that permits random searches.

Just about everybody supports vigorous "national self-protection" against child pornography and other evils. But how far should we go? If it's okay, at the border, to abandon full constitutional protection against unreasonable search and seizure? I don't think so. First, don't let us say so. ■



ANTI-OBAMA MEMO NO JOKE FOR FIRED WORKER

Elton Seal might regret sharing his anti-Obama views with his coworkers. The Kansas saleswoman is suing her former boss, claiming he was fired for yelling "Democrat! As great. Seal had submitted a pre-election email, which urged anti-Obama employees to "feedback your vote," lest the office become a place where commissions are "poisoned" and "divided equally" to give underachievers "a fair shake." The company says the message was a joke.

AP/WIDE WORLD/GETTY

MAC KNOWLEDGE.

CAPTIVATING STORIES OR CROWDED STORES



GIVE THE GIFT OF MACLEAN'S AT WWW.MACLEANS.CA/GIFT



MACLEAN'S
MAKE SENSE OF IT ALL.

Should boys get the HPV shot?

In lots of countries, males get the vaccine. It's not approved here.

BY RUTH LUKEW • In schools, clinics and doctors' offices across Canada, girls are being vaccinated against the human papilloma virus, the leading cause of cervical cancer. Behind closed doors, a few boys are quietly being vaccinated, too. In Canada, the Gardasil shot was only approved for use in females aged nine to 26, but many physicians have vaccinated their boys," says Dr. Michel Fortin, president of the Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists of Canada, which doesn't endorse the use of Gardasil on males. In a growing number of countries, males can get the vaccine. Do they know something we don't?

Cervical cancer kills about 400 women in Canada each year, but isn't the only HPV-related cancer. Beyond genital warts, the most common sexually transmitted infection, HPV has been linked to prostate, head and neck, and anal cancers, to name a few. In fact, the virus causes almost all cases of anal cancer around the world, says Dr. Nabil Mutas, an Ontario doctor who's accepted the Canada's Global Health Award for his research into the virus. If we're serious about eliminating it in the "foreseeable future," says Nobel laureate Dr. Harald zur Hausen, who discovered that HPV causes cervical cancer, "I would strongly advocate the vaccination of boys."

Indeed, the U.S. recently licensed the use of Gardasil in males aged nine to 26, joining countries like Australia, New Zealand and 27 European Union nations where males can get the shot. Too. Approved for use in males has largely helped increase early studies focused on women, says HPV researcher Dr. Darin Ferrenti of the Medical College of Georgia. (Health Canada wouldn't comment on whether it's considering extending the use of Gardasil, but said that Merck, its manufacturer, would have to submit data showing its safety and effectiveness in that group.)

Beyond offering protection to their female partners, Fortin thinks men could see a "true masculine benefit." But the vaccine, and a growing body of research suggests by 2010, One World's funded study followed 4,000 young men in Canada and elsewhere who got either shots of the vaccine or a placebo. After 18 months, those who got Gardasil had genital warts, among those who got the pla-

cebo, 18 did. "I'm a firm advocate of every body getting the vaccine," Fortin says, "because I see what happens to people who don't."

But some experts argue that if we vaccinate enough females, men will be protected, too. In Australia, which provided free Gardasil to women aged 16 and under for the last two years, 70 per cent have now been vaccinated. Cases of genital warts dropped sharply as a result: before the vaccine was rolled out, 15 per cent of young women who visited the Melbourne Sexual Health Centre

saw a case reduction in genital warts in heterosexual men," he notes.

If that's the case, some argue that vaccinating males doesn't make economic sense. A study from the Harvard School of Public Health found that, if enough young girls get the shot, including boys might be an unnecessary one. (With a cost of over \$100 per dose, and those discontinued, Gardasil on boys) is "Tougher for the awards that week, points out that vaccinating just females might take too long. "We'd much our goal much faster if we also vaccinate boys," he says.

Beyond that, there's one group that won't be protected no matter how many females get the shot: homosexual men, who are 27 times more likely to get anal cancer. In an article published in *PLoS* in 2008, Sky Gilbert argued that Gardasil may benefit gay men. "If even one death from anal cancer can be prevented, isn't it worth being obligated to a society to do so?"

What about us? (The Harvard team didn't look specifically at homosexual men.) Otherwise, the HPV shot would be best when it's administered before first sexual contact. If gay men are to receive the HPV vaccine, making it available to all boys or young men would be the only way.

Until the case of the vaccine drops, zur Hausen notes, wide-spread vaccination isn't likely (in the U.S., medical experts did not push for the routine use of Gardasil on boys, as they have in girls.) But there are promising signs: the U.S. just approved Cervarix, another vaccine already licensed in 200 countries around the world for use in girls. Having another vaccine to choose from could create competition, observance, and lower prices. (Health Canada is evaluating the safety and effectiveness of Cervarix before approving its use, officials say.)

Fortin, for one, believes that male vaccination will be an important step in eradicating a dangerous virus. "This is a historic moment. We have a cancer prevention vaccine," he says. Now if only everybody could get it. ■



ONE EXPERT says HPV causes 50 per cent of all cancers.

had genital warts, says Dr. Christopher Fairley, his director. Now, it's down to six per cent. Australian males, who have a much lower vaccination rate (male women, Fortin says, they haven't offered the shot far, have benefited indirectly. "We've seen a 10 per



THIS ANTIOXIDANT PACKS A PUNCH

The trendy superfood of antioxidants—berries, cornucopia, experience in its prime. Getting around for the next few days, Los Angeles Times has landed on the map: a couple from San Luis Obispo. Consumed in a fermented drink called tonic wine by the Japanese, whose strength and stamina are legendary, the tonic has been called the highest antioxidant superfruit in the world. Simultaneous action, like this.



THE CATHOLIC Church will, in a few decades, contain the majority of American Christians.

CHURCH AND STATES

How Hispanics are turning American Christianity Catholic

BY BRIAN KESTER • Times change, even religiously, even in America. Just ask Luis Lago. The director of the Pew Forum on Religion and Public Life, the U.S.'s leading think tank on religious trends, once co-edited a study from Cuba in 1981, only two years after an American presidential election had named as whether a Roman Catholic man could be trusted to lead the nation. Now 68, Lago can look over extrapolations from popular trends and predict a once unbreakable faith. Prevalent among immigrants from Latin America, the U.S. Catholic Church, already the country's largest denomination, will, in a few decades, contain the majority of American Christians. It's not quite the Catholicization of America, Lago notes—increasing numbers of Buddhists, Muslims, Hindus and the religiously unaffiliated will prevent that—but it does mark "the Catholicization of American Christianity."

That alone is enough to signify an extraordinary transformation. Since 1960, the Catholic Church in the U.S. has lost 10 million members, and its share of the American population has shrunk from 40 per cent to 24 per cent. But in the same years, the Catholic Church in the U.S. has gained 10 million members, and its share of the American population has shrunk from 40 per cent to 24 per cent. But in the same years, the Catholic Church in the U.S. has gained 10 million members, and its share of the American population has shrunk from 40 per cent to 24 per cent.

peaks foreign body in secret control of its transition. American adherents, to progress who are in the very heart of Catholicism has been in American in apple pie.

The exodus resulted in a violent peak in the 1930s and '40s in the face of mass non-traditional immigration brought by thousands of Irish Catholics fleeing disease and famine. The so-called nativist reaction was brutal at times. In 1864, mass in Philadelphia resulted in numerous deaths and widespread property damage, including, Lago notes, the fiery destruction of the first campus of what would become Villanova University. In the matter. The century that followed was (relatively) peaceful, but equally hostile. The new arrival, the U.S. Catholic Church, already the country's largest denomination, will, in a few decades, contain the majority of American Christians. It's not quite the Catholicization of America, Lago notes—increasing numbers of Buddhists, Muslims, Hindus and the religiously unaffiliated will prevent that—but it does mark "the Catholicization of American Christianity."

But even before Catholic numbers began their current expansion, a more general process was beginning to break out, Lago says. "When everyone assumed this was a Christian country, the fight was over." What Christianity? But in the culture wars of recent

decades, Protestants and Catholics each found themselves on the same side of issues like abortion and gay rights. "Discrimination of the churches," in Lago's assessment.

The establishment of common ground may help ease tensions for other American Christians the "linear plot of the coming Catholic majority. But whether it they will have to, should the trends hold that Lago sees in "the three dynasties" of American religion: the one with which people switch between religious affiliations in the U.S. (children of immigrants, and different and further race. "Find yourself on the wrong side of all three," Lago explains, "and watch your population erode." Think Jews or Episcopalian? (About 7 per cent of the current American population, Episcopalian, who produced in U.S. presidents, are state really unlikely to see another.)

Not that Catholics are on the "right" side of all three dynasties, Lago points out. Native-born Catholics have long the same low fertility rate as most U.S. groups, and they also don't hold their faith as fervently as native-born Protestants. For every convert, American Catholics lose four born-to members, and somewhere 10 per cent of U.S. evangelists are in Catholicism. But Catholicism is rising on the other dimension: errors from Latin America keep adding its people, and not just on the first generation. Hispanics have by far the highest fertility rates in the U.S. Among American adult Catholics under 40, Lago says, almost half are Hispanic already. Just as Catholics are becoming a majority of American Christians, Hispanics are becoming a majority of American Catholics.

They will bring fundamental changes with them, according to Lago. "Up to half are immigrants," he says, "children who like their parents with headbanging, divine healing, speaking in tongues." They may change more than services. As converts, Hispanics may American political faith lines in novel directions: progressive on some hot-button issues (immigration), deeply conservative on others (abortion). "All your running social conservatism," Lago notes. The political fallout is less clear to Lago than the religious, but he is certain of one thing, that the change in American Catholicism is "a leading indicator" of the future of the nation as a whole. "To know what the U.S. will be like in three decades, look at the Catholic Church." ■



APPARENTLY, GOD REALLY IS EVERYWHERE

Jesus has been spotted in the most unlikely of locations: the bathroom of an Irish in Chicago. An outcast, he observed, dark skin on the wooden door of the men's john resembles a certain holy, bearded carpenter. "I was only looking to the toilet and found God," said one shopper. But not everyone is convinced. Some say the image more closely approximates Gandhi from The Lord of the Rings or ABB's Jimmy Anderson.

CAMILLA CONQUERS ALL

Against all odds, Charles and Camilla have forged a fairy-tale romance. This week, he's bringing her to Canada for the first time. BY ROSALIND MILES

Happy endings are for storybooks, not real life. But when Prince Charles arrives in Canada on Nov. 2 with his wife, Camilla, Duchess of Cornwall, few Canadians can doubt that something like this has happened to their future king. Not long ago, Charles and the woman dubbed "the Bitchwelder" by her own wife incurred such global disapproval that even his mother had to keep him at arms' length. Now their first visit as a couple gets the seal of approval on a union that has changed his life.

What a difference a death makes. Able to make an honest woman of his beloved mistress, Charles has been digging his heels, doing his public image and promoting the world to accept Camilla as his future queen. Hence the importance of Canada, a country he has known and loved all his life. While he has visited since 2001, it didn't have the same significance in 1991, when with Diana, "his one of the reasons why, incidentally, he has been pressing to return for a while. Only by being in Canada will he get under the shade of this fragile ghost."

Whenever the reluctance of the Canadian government, Camilla should feel at home. While Charles can only boast a Canadian recent ancestor—the low-profile *Autumns*, wife of Peter Phillips, son of Charles's sister Princess Anne—Camilla's family tree includes 17th-century immigrants to Quebec, and her great-great-grandmother was a Sophia Mary MacNab of Hamilton, Ont.

But Charles has an emotional connection with Canada inherited from the Queen. From George VI, who visited as her to the throne in 1939, onward, British royals have always preferred Canada to their flashier neighbor south of the border, and not only through sincere loyalty to the Commonwealth. Royal service only deepened with the advent of Buckingham's doer, Wallis Simpson. In 1935, a U.S. best-selling article on a mistress, it seemed, no destiny England's golden boy, the future Edward VIII. Only the pathological

seemly Diana and Irish queen Sarah Ferguson, the beyond-parody as if the dukes of York, were truly at home in the Land of the Free.

This finally got over all that, and they got over Canada, too. Royal marriages usually get a rougher deal. Legend has it that Henry II hid his first love in a tower before she ended up in a monastery in around 1176. In 1535 Henry VIII made Anne Boleyn his queen, but Londoners howled, "Death to the piggle-eyed whore!" an opinion Henry soon came to share. Wallis Simpson might have looked like a winner when the abdicated duke of Windsor married her in 1937. But for a woman who dreamt of a throne, what greater punishment than drifting round the world as prince consort, forced to live with a lover for the rest of his life?

Camilla had no problem with the role. "My great-grandfather was your great-grandfather's mistress," she is reported to have said to Charles in the early 1970s, "so how about it?" The future King Edward VII had indeed begun a long affair with the lady Mrs. Alice Keppel in 1890. Camilla had done her home work; Charles was bowled over, and they began dating.

Years later, after they began their committed affair, the cost to Camilla came as decades of ducking and dining, till Diana revealed the secret in a journalistic attempt to shatter the marriage if she could not break that bond. Camilla bore the brunt of the fury that ensued. Alone and hung out to dry, she endured the scorn of those that her royal lover was powerless to protect.

Now Camilla will see her rehearsal and rehearsal, HRH the Duchess of Cornwall and Roxbury and lady of the Isles, no longer Charles's tiny secret and the wicked with poisoning Diana's life. Guided by Charles and some of the best PR expertise the royal family ever had the wit to employ, Camilla has won over the great British public, and

CAMILLA and Charles. Canada will see her rehearsal, no longer the wicked with poisoning Diana's life, or his dirty secret



Nothing in his past in the happily married man Charles has become. The affection between the two of them is palpable and sincere.



with them, the strongly conservative Queen Elizabeth II and duke of Edinburgh.

The scale of her achievement can be seen in Charles. Nothing in his past indicated the happily married man he has become. As a couple, they are so deeply comfortable as a pair of old souls, and the affection between them is palpable and sincere. Absolutely uncool, they don't pretend to be anything other than a couple in their 60s, just the physical attraction between them is plain when Camilla recently pinned Charles's blue side as a memento, it was a reminder that he has a good sex life with her.

This showed another of Camilla's great strengths: her pleasure in meeting people and her ability to set naturally in public. History to the core, she likes being around, and recently took the floor to do this with a TV dance-show pro, a surprisingly unself-conscious move with Charles of Diana's dancing with John Travolta and others still about.

But, though Camilla accepts being fat, she never seeks it. Constantly unassuming, her real mission is to help Charles in his real mission: to make the monarchy work. When Diana owned the headlines, Camilla stayed in the shadows. While Diana's divorce led her to believe like a brook, Camilla would never blab about anything. Like the Queen Mother, she knows how to keep her mouth shut, and Charles loves her for that.

Best of all, Camilla is ever ready to take a joke against herself. As she did on a recent visit to a supermarket when presented with a reusable shopping bag reading, "I'm An Old Bag from Depland." Refusing to stand on her dignity, she has shown Charles his own poor soul. Helping him to mature into a warmer adult masculinity, she has largely cured the childish petulance that marked his behavior before he married her.

Both Camilla's virtues and her shortcomings could have been designed to appeal to the royal family and to the public at large. Physically brave, as anyone who has ridden with the demanding Windsor hunting party has to be, in 1997 she suffered on through a hysterectomy without fuss. Her battle to get up smoking, but was widespread sympathy, and her habit of wearing it is not regarded as undignified in a country where Elizabeth II had a string of freckles on her nose, beginning with "By God's body, blood and bones!" Camilla's lack of style also proved a plus.

ANTHONY DEVLIN ARCHIVE

THE BACK PAGES

taste

Delicious pumpkins

104

stage

Looking at the opera

108

books

A very eerie short story

112

bazaar

The 115+ top treats and

116

help

Yes, you can train cats

119

steyn

Barrack the Balloon Boy

124

2012 ARE YOU READY?

It's not just a movie for those who believe the world really will end then **BY BRIAN BETHUNE**

film

Even though there are still three years to go, give or take a few months, before the end of civilization as we know it, Hollywood has decided

to cash in on it. With 2012, disaster Island Emmerich's \$200 million love letter to special effects. Perfectly reasonable plot. After all, millennia worldwide believe that cataclysmic destruction—or, just maybe, total apocalyptic transformation—will commence in some way in the calendar of Mayan calendar grids to a date on Dec. 21, 2012. In other words, there won't be any Ferrari dealers, income supplements or anyone else to limit the film profits on. And, for true believers, there's every reason to go for the gold now. That may have been the thinking of Richard Dreyfuss, when the father of six-year-old Falcon costed the balloon boy suit. "Heine believes the world is going to end in 2012," according to his friend Richard Thomson. "Because of that he wanted to make money quickly, because rich enough to build a bunker or something underground, where he can be safe from the war exploding."

Our friendly neighborhood star going supernova may be the only destructive touch cranking from 2012. The official trailer for the movie, which opens on Nov. 13, has earth quakes, tsunamis and nuclear volcanoes. Whole cities slide into the ocean, and an aircraft carrier, tossed like a child's toy, lands on the White House. Religious imagery comes hammer-bits the dome of St. Peter's rolls over the White House. In the end, the giant statue of Christ the Redeemer crumples to the ground, and a lone Buddhist monk (an occasional touch,



A SCENE from the movie 2012 (at left), the Mayan calendar (above) (credit Dec. 21, 2012)

perhaps) is swept away as a wave crashes over his head in a storm. What brings on the Götterdämmerung is barely hinted at in the trailer; according to early reports, it's not much closer in the film itself.

The movie opens in the present, as scientists note unusually fierce solar storms, which they fear will have alarming, although unspecified, effects on earth. By 2050 the American president (Dennis Quaid) knows the planet has had it; he calls a meeting of world leaders, in part because he needs the help of a dictatorship untroubled by any news media or basic human rights. And so in China, the army starts displacing villagers to begin what it calls a dam-building project.

By 2012 signs of the coming apocalypse—major earthquakes and random tsunamiking

the U.S. West Coast among them—are plentiful, and the movie proper begins. John Cusack, playing Los Angeles science-fiction writer and limo driver Jackson Curtis, picks up his two children to go camping in Yellowstone National Park. Leaving L.A., along with the police and the firemen, as good first heading to Yellowstone, the currently pleasant site of the world's biggest geyser witnesses a major flood of 2012 severity, in part. "You'd think a SF writer would know that."

Meanwhile, the conspiracy, like the San Andreas Fault itself, cracks wide open. "We learn what the Chinese were really up to: constructing high-tech ships for world leaders and a sparkling of the global elite inside out the storm." The only happy ending in sight means cheating for the Curtis family to make it onto one of these new ships, that almost everyone else on earth will perish as a storm. "I had myself think I'd do one more disaster movie, but it has to end all disaster movies. So I punched everything in," Emmerich cheerfully sums up.

As over the top as 2012 may seem—a movie that wishes on the Himalayas—for those who actually believe 2012 marks the end of all things and whose actual explanation why, it may not be over the top enough. Ball game author Patrick Caryl, who in 2003 penned the bestselling *The Orion Prophecy: Will the World Be Destroyed in 2027?* (the date read with the question mark in 2003's *The World Cataclysm* in 2012), believes the North and South poles will switch positions in a cataclysm of destruction. He wrote in a recent online posting, "I emphasized absolutely clearly that after a polar reversal is nothing but horror, pure unmitigated horror. All scenarios previously have—food, transport, and medicines—will have disappeared in one big blow, dissolved into a nothingness. As will our

Film complete civilization. It cannot be more horrifying than this." He then added, in the aggrieved intonation by which we hear through the ages who found their audience's attention drifting, "Are you crossing the line?"

Millions have books and websites about 2012 have read/learned. Amazon has 199 doomsday 2012 titles and another 87 "2012 transformation" texts. Google's "2012 and of world" brings 41 million hits, and 2012 conventions are a booming business. Popular awareness of the end of the Mayan Long Count calendar began to take off in 1987, when Mexican-American author and artist Arnoldo

But an argument in 2012 is only at a title stage, a mere *casus belli* for the real, planet-wide war. In fact, you need something bigger: *Dioside* (the film *movie*, more downmarket) have landed in on the planet *Milky*, which—despite having no evidence of its existence—may say is completing its 1,600-year-long orbit around the sun. In 2012 it will crash into the earth or almost wreck serious havoc by a near miss. Or perhaps popular *Movie* *As Gay* and others argue, a North and South will suddenly reverse position before, and anything to do so again, you know when. The globe will start rotating in the opposite direction, making the sun seem to rise in the west, even to the instruction of the *Movie*

turning in the opposite direction, many have their own worries about the coming maximum. The sun cycle's supposed quiet period has actually been quite active, leading to questions about how it will behave at maximum. And as Lawrence Joseph, a classical science writer and author of *Apocalypse 2012*, notes, "The cycle we're now in is like the one that led to the Caribbean event."

That six-day solar storm of 1872—the most powerful ever recorded—brought down telegraph systems worldwide. Something the another Carrington event would rouse such a civilization for mass electricity depends on Joseph parents in Italy by the National Academies of Sciences outlined "Seven Space Weather Dooms." The NAS notes that electricity makes everything else work, if we lose it for long enough, "wider distribution will be affected within hours; perishable foods and medicines lost in 12-24 hours; loss of heating and air conditioning, sewage disposal, phone service, fuel by supply and so on." A worst case scenario would see direct solar flares flying the transmission grid sufficiently so to leave more than 130 million North Americans with no power, perhaps for years.

Even so, despite the suffering that would result, it would hardly add up to the extinction of humanity. And the solution, according to Joseph and many experts, is relatively simple: a series of large-scale surge protectors placed at strategic points along the electrical grid. The cost? About \$300 million to \$500 million, cheap, argues Joseph, especially when you think of the people's suffering.

Dogs are voracious consumers of time, but it is almost 12:25 p.m. often again, yet barely 10 minutes on our clock. Or even on the Mayan, who had virtually nothing to say about the date. After-most scholars assume they expected so do what we do when the dark calendar reaches Dec. 10, start a new one. But it isn't a lot about what 2,000 years of half-expected Arranged that has wrought in what once Christened, and about our fascination with numerology. A decade ago, for everyone who feared computer chaos in the clock ticked down to 2000, many more were simply in half-all those narrow turnarounds together had to mean something. But 9/11 wasn't startling, 1.6 billion changed much. The new millennium, and in the end too. But maybe a few more protocols would be prudent. ■



PURE HEAVEN Most people call the



It will stay, but chief Wade Flom says concrete

...the weary peeling cream and mollicious purple tort...

PURR FECTLY Feline people still like their cats, but chef Mark Flores has concocted an even tastier cream and exotic perfume lark.

Everyone's got pawpaw fever

A mix of guava and banana, this coveted fruit is, oddly, native to Ontario's Carolinian forest.

[illegible]

Most people eat the *paspalum* raw—the *paspaya*, which is sometimes called a *paspaya* even though it's a different fruit. They peel the skin, then cut the fruit in half, removing the shiny, brown, fleshy seed and sipping the flesh. When I tasted my first *paspaya* last year, I never made it to the table to cut it because I'd deconstructed the entire fruit before I could sit down. Mike Proctor, professor of the Niagara Culinary Institute, who has been eating *paspayas* for years and thus has more experience, has concocted desserts like *paspaya* jelly cream, *paspaya* tart with a *paspaya* crust, *assorted paspaya* puddling with *assorted* *assorted* (yes, that sort of—Newfoundland) cream fruit, and *brandy art* with

Through try to get your hands on a Canadian pangaroo this season. Forster Wild Foods, a Toronto-based wild foods producer that has sold pangaroos to the public for the past few years, has a waiting list for this year's opening. Inuit. Check out searching for them, too. The local foods society recently received 100 lbs. Food

the sources just enough to sell to an exclusive list of restaurants. "We can only replicate them to a minimal number of people," says owner Gisse Mendonça. "Because if we did everyone, they would all want them."

It's a straightforward case of demand overwhelming supply. The wild panther is a endangered on a long stretch of coastline, stretching from New York City to the Gulf of Mexico. Most American hunters harvest the fish and later sell them to the restaurants. But in Canada, there is no fishery. Though it's listed quietly in the endangered of the Canadian forest at least since the last ice age, surviving on the shores of Lake Erie and Ontario, never does it turn up on the dinner plates of its habitat. (The species is more common in nearby water in Kentucky, according to Seth Pompey, a horticulturalist at Kentucky State University.) The fish is sold from the road and in backyards, and you can find it for sale as *some form of* emmentaler.

Somewhere in history, the pawpaw disappeared from Canadians' consciousness, too. My grandfather, who grew up in the 1870s in pawpaw country, had never heard of the fruit until I told her about it the other day. These days, the cultivated cousin of the wild pawpaw is flooding the festival. Linda Gerson and her dad Ernie, who run a fruit and nut farm in Niagara on the Lake as well as a nur-

ery, sell more than 600 trees a year to hobbyists and farmers. They also sell the fruit from their market trees, but only if you promise to return the genetic material intact—unlike an apple tree, the seeds from a sweet eating fruit will grow into trees that produce the same. So the lucky clerk who buys the Grince fruit save the seeds and send them back.

Already amazed by the possibility of a commercial winery in Oregon, When asked their grower lost her contract with Del Monte, Laila Grimo told her that passover was the future. And Torie Warner, who cultivates 80 acres of peaches, pears and quince in the Napa valley, has already followed Grimo's advice, when the local fruit-canning plant and grape juicing facility both shut down, he replaced some of his pear trees with passover. Heylans says he will also plant orchards in those areas.

In preparation season the Granoos eat in trays as they can. "We have them for breakfast, we love them for lunch, we have them for dinner," says Ernie. If they get it right, many others will soon be joining on them. Paul De Franco, leader of Slow Food Toronto, who has a farm producing porcine trees in his front yard, wants the porcine tree as a Canadian heritage food on the Slow Food "Arbor List," which would further publicize it. But it is all hinges on farmers, says Grano. "That's what it is going to take—more people putting it in their crop. Then it will be easily accessible to everybody. Hopefully one day it will be in the grocery store." ■

TODAY'S SPECIAL... ROTTEN-EGG JELLY BEANS

Just in time for Halloween, the Jelly Belly Candy Company has a new line that could be a trick or a treat. Called Beanflooded, it's a mix of sweet and disgustingly flavoured jelly beans, which all look the same. Take a yellow bean: it could be buttered popcorn or refried egg. White might be coconut or baby wipes, and blue, either bonies or toothpaste. For the faint of taste bud, skipping the beans for some pesticide-free jelly might not be a bad idea.

JOHN CUSACK plays science-fiction writer Jackson Curtis in 2012, to be released Nov. 31

one of the originators of the Earth Day concept and founder of the first Whole Earth Festival in 1970, published his influential book, *The Mayan Mirror: Paths Beyond Technology*. Is it to be argued that the end of the Mayan calendar would bring the dawn of a new era of spiritual awareness? At next January's Tipping Point meeting in Cincinnati, Micron, Arguelles and other leading New Age thinkers will discuss their visions of the future before leading a tour of Mayan sites.

That all sounds decidedly anti-Barnack, but the Garrone director is well in the mainstream (so to speak) of 2002ians, most of whom—the Richard Pines—expect a far larger, and considerably more physical, bang. Their conventions tend to be baroque: a thousand and future tips on seed swapping and living off the land. The two wings of the movement have influenced each other—the New Age is often allowed to birth things gain and blood, as well as pop, and the doomsday are more happy to pick up a dose strong.

Those who predict disaster suggest, among other causes, the Yellowstone super volcano that Jackson County is heading straight toward

seasonal direction causes the planet's crust to buckle and the sea to sweep, 2012-style, over the land. What links these suspects to the cooling solar system? A Norse name: man will shudder to say causing polar reversal, polar reversal, in 2012, triggers Yellowstone, most explanations of the pole switch put it as a result of solar system cooling north.

The sun's stellar activity waxes and wanes according to an 11- to 13-year sunspot cycle. That the next solar maximum, when storms are most frequent and powerful, will arrive (probably) in three years is what gives the 2012 phenomenon its veneer of scientific validity. Although scientists reject the idea that a solar storm—by anything else for that matter—is about to start the earth sliding

THE STALKING... SALMAN RUSHDIE

After dating former flame Pia Glenn as "sloppy," the *Booker Prize*-winning author—whom reportedly broke up with the actress by e-mail—has now written a 20-year-old Harvard-educated bombshell who begged to date him that she dated "six of the world's top (male) models." Not bad for Rushdie, who Glenn claims is still obsessed with his ex-wife. *The Chief* host Rudine Lashley

VOLUME OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY



WELL, THEY didn't throw tomatoes, but the audience at the Metropolitan Opera's production of *Puccini* did express their disapproval

Why opera audiences are booing

Some directors' non-traditional productions feel like a slap in the face to music lovers

BY JAMES J. WEINMAN • On opening night of the opera season, an odd dilemma sometimes war declared between the audience and the director. In New York, at the Metropolitan Opera's new production of *Tosca*, director Luc Bondy was greeted with boos for the minimalist set and a scene in which the villain tries to become intimate with a statue of the Virgin Mary. Meanwhile, in London, the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, began the 2009 "10 seasons with a staging of Wagner's *Tristan und Isolde* by director Christof Loy, who used an all-white stage and allowed an scenery stage a cable and chairs, during certain acts, the audience gave Loy the same reception. Bondy got it's intent for music lovers to (re)play about what directors do to their favorite operas. What's new is that the audience are moving from quiet grumbling to open revolt.

Not that audience members will change anything, seasons are planned out years in advance, and most companies are throwing out their old productions. The new *Tosca* replaced a 24 year old production by the beloved tenor/actor Franco Zeffirelli. For the first act, Zeffirelli provided spectacular representations of a church (Bondy's version of the same scene had an almost bare stage, and in act two, the villain's monologue was almost devoid of furniture. It felt like a slap in the face to those who enjoy great production values. One of those people is Zeffirelli, who graduated to the New York Times, "I belong to a generation where being faithful to the architect was the artistic rule. Now you have to be unfaithful to be interesting."

In 2008, the Met will similarly replace its latest staging of Wagner's *Ring* with a new production by Canadian director Robert

Lepage, whose productions are the furthest thing imaginable from traditionalist. His latest, a *Swanlake* festival at the Canadian Opera Company, fills the orchestra pit with water and makes singers spit out puppets far from being scared off by such ideas. The Met is giving Lepage free rein, allowing him to break studio rules and have sets built in Quebec. Opera companies once delayed sets to please the singers, if Luciano Pavarotti didn't want to move around much, the director had to accept it. Now the director is what Alexander Nuss, general director of the COC, calls the "driving force behind the actors, behind the singers, who puts it all together," and steepwales will back them at the cost of alternating singers—or singers.

Critics have mostly taken the side of the directors in this skirmish, even those who don't like the specific productions were appalled by the booms. Tim Smith, music critic of the *Washington Post*, summed up the critical viewpoint when he wrote that "by removing the typical trappings of *Tosca*, Bondy has made a world where the character seems more important, more central than ever." The biggest argument for giving directors a free hand, and not making them stick to the stage directors, is that old-fashioned productions can be boring, particularly to younger people. Nuss says that in some traditional

productions, "you go out and you've seen nothing, you've only seen beautiful costumes and sets." A symbolic, scripted, downright might grab these viewers because it's so different from the language of movies and TV. But some of the boosers may not even care about traditionalism; they may be upset that they can't see what's going on. By taking the huge Met stage and putting very little scenery on it, Bondy's *Tosca* could have looked like a blur to people in the balcony. And Kevin Rogers, a writer for the British website Classical Source, says that Loy's *Tristan* "had a lot of the action taking place at the extreme edge of the stage, back from the front, meaning that those who sat on the same side could not see the action." If critics have been quicker to embrace these productions, it may simply be because critics have good seats.

Producers like the Met's Peter Gelb are not going to give up on director-centered operas; it has helped attract more young viewers, particularly for HD-theatre broadcasts. And even older audience members may enjoy a good non-traditional production. Lepage's *Nightingale* did so well that the COC added an extra performance. Nuss says that if a director "puts on stage what he understands in the story, as clearly as possible, that will always make it accessible to an audience." Rogers shrugs some directors don't care if we know what's going on or not. "It truly is director's theatre, and they inflict their vision because of their belief in their own ideas." ■



PERFORMANCE OF THE WEEK

TAP AWAY
Last week, a New Zealand stockbroker became the world's fastest tap dancer. A team from Guinness World Records used slow-motion video to count Tony Adams' record of 1,038 taps in a single minute. The record-smash is explained that he prepared for the event by training with world mountain running champion Melissa Moon. Adams began dancing at a young age, when his mother enrolled him in lessons to help him overcome a leg deformity.

THANK YOU

FOR MAKING US
THE WORLD'S MOST
AWARDED AIRLINE

Condé Nast Traveler
Readers' Choice Award
Top International Airline
(20 out of 21 years)

Thravel + Leisure
World's Best Award
World's Best International Airline
(14 out of 14 years)

Global Traveler
GT World Award
Best Airline in the World
(5 out of 5 years)

Executive Travel
Leading Edge Award
Best International Airline
(6 out of 4 years)

Business Traveler
Best in Business Travel Award
Best Airline in the World
(20 out of 21 years)

SINGAPORE AIRLINES

A great way to fly



A SINGAPORE AIRLINES AIRCRAFT



Start mixing business with pleasure.



CANADIAN BUSINESS

SUBSCRIBE NOW: www.canadianbusiness.com/newCB



books



ALLAN SCHOENBORN is accused of killing his three children in a case that resembles Alice Munro's recent short story "Dimensions".

An eerie short story gets even eerier

There are striking similarities between an Alice Munro work and a B.C. murder trial

BY CATHY OUELLE • Readers disturbed by Alice Munro's haunting short story "Dimensions"—in which a father kills his three children—won't take comfort in the fact that it's fiction. There are some similarities between the story and a criminal trial under way in British Columbia involving Allan Schoenborn, who is charged with the first-degree murders in April 2008 of his daughter and two sons.

The parallels are stunning: the murder of the children and the reason why, the mother's devastating decisions and a scorching double burnham that disintegrated a perfect couple. The resemblance is starting to journalist Bill Richardson, who hosted an international Festival of Authors event in Toronto with Munro. She admitted that "Dimensions" is the only story in her recently published book, *The Moonlight Sonata*, that she can't remember, though it's unclear why. Munro acknowledged the similarities, Richardson told *Maclean's* in an email, but noted that violence against children is not so rare.

There are other examples of life imitating art. The first ending of the RMS Titanic was foretold in the comic strip, *Archie* of the Times, in which a luxury ocean liner called Titanacraft was an iceberg and cap size in the North Atlantic. A 2004 Hubble space telescope image of dust and gas swirling around stars in the dark has the distinct look of Vincent van Gogh's painting *The Starry Night*. As for Munro's short story, it ran in *The New Yorker* in 2006.

their wives leaving them. Inevitably figures prominently Schoenborn has testified about his own voice, and that he's been diagnosed with schizophrenia and paranoia. After the murders, Lloyd writes to his wife, Doris: "I could say that I was crazy then but what does that mean? Crazy. Same. I am it."

Doris, like Schoenborn's common-law wife, Doris Clarke, is not home when the children are killed. She has fled to a friend's house after Lloyd accuses her of trying to poison him and the kids by trying to get a divorce. Clarke, who had just told Schoenborn their marriage was over, was at her mother's. The couple no longer lived together, but Schoenborn stayed with the children when Clarke wasn't around. Both women hear from the men by phone before or after the killings.

That night, Lloyd suffocates Sasha, his bare son and Doris with a pillow. The dirt on his hands around his neck from trying to resist his father's attack. Schoenborn's oldest, Kaitlyn, fought back when he stabbed her in the neck, so he suffocated her. He did this same to Max and Cohen, one with a plastic bag, the other with his hand. In both cases, the mother who discovered the dead children. The shock and pain are fierce. "Doris is grandstanding what she could grab in her mouth. After the dirt and grass

it was there or sweat or her own clothing. And she was trying to walk not just to the house that night but the house that night," writes Munro. Clarke reportedly was not even close to drinking, "My babies, my babies!"

Schoenborn allegedly confessed to the killings, but he has pleaded not guilty. The defence argues he should not be found criminally responsible because of stress if there is any Schoenborn says he understood the children to save them from humiliation, and out of fear they were being poisoned and murdered, although there is no evidence of that. The Crown says he did it to get revenge on Clarke. Lloyd admits to killing his kids too. He says Doris brought their deaths on herself, that he said the mother's story of their mother's wife was on them. He is deemed insane, and there is no trial.

Doris and Clarke are the only people to visit the men in jail, and each man claims to have had visions. Lloyd tells Doris he saw the children in another "dimension," heaven maybe, and they were "really happy" and didn't "seem to have any memory of anything bad." Schoenborn has said in the prison court yard he saw sparks on the water and Kaitlyn forgave him, so the boys must have too.

As troubling as the parallels between Munro's work and the real-life murders are, the link between "Dimensions" allows readers to "explore the intensity of a tragedy." The fiction and the news illuminate each other, he says. Even when the story is dark. ■



FINALLY, A BOOK ABOUT... PATTERNS OF GENOCIDE
David J. Roth's *Worse Than War* (Harcourt) explores the anatomy of genocides. How they begin, how they continue, why they are so frequent—especially over the past century—and how they can be stopped, positively before they really get going. Genocide is not inevitable, a symptom of humanity's dark side, Roth argues, but a form of almost normal politics that can be responded to politically and effectively.

TEMPERATURE

MAGLEMAN'S NOV. 11 2007



"HIGH ADRENALIN and endorphins, they get crazy. You will not believe me, but when everyone walks out they are all smiling!"

Ready for your -110° spa treatment?

It's a first for North America: the cryotherapy cold sauna is coming to a Vernon, B.C., resort

BY AMY ROSEN • In March, there will be a brand-new way for Canadians to boost their buzz off. When Sparkling Hill Resort opens on a ridge in Vernon, B.C., in the new year, the high-end wellness resort's biggest draw among the 120 treatments on offer may just be its cryotherapy cold saunas—seven in North America. We're talking -110° C, total body cold therapy. That temperature is no typo, but not to worry, says Jilva Pevni Marks, CEO of the property. "It's a dry cold."

Recent medical studies have shown that applying cold temperatures to the body can improve mobility and reduce pain associated with diseases such as osteoporosis and rheumatoid arthritis, the idea being that lowering the temperature reduces swelling and helps muscles relax. But even for the spa goer with no real medical complaints, cryotherapy is said to have an overall rejuvenating effect. "When you walk out after three minutes you feel so good," explains Marks, who regularly experienced the cold alone while living in Austria, where he worked before launching Sparkling Hill. "You're adrenal and endorphins, they get going during this cold treatment. You will not believe me, but when everyone walks out they are all smiling."

Professor Wilhelm Papezian, a German scientist who advised Marks about bringing cryotherapy to Canada, explains via email that cryotherapy is based on the same principle that suggests ice is good for injuries. "It's used more for chronic diseases in Germany and Austria," says Papezian, who adds that, generally speaking, low sodium activity in the central nervous system while cold increases it. Using cryotherapy, "blood circulation in the skin is improved, there is regulation of the central activity level, improvement in

cardiovascular performance, an increase in physical and psychical performance, regulation of sleep behavior and mood, and it supports relaxation and stress management."

Spa facilities in Eastern Europe have been using cryochambers for several years to help athletes with injury and overall fitness. In the lead up to the Sochi Olympics, scientists from Dortmund and Münster Universities in Germany studied how severe chilling could help performance. Fifty athletes spent 2½ minutes a day for six months in cryochambers cooled down to -130° C. Afterwards, the scientists reported that the athletes showed significant improvements in performance.

So how does it work? You step into the cold suite or cryochamber wearing shorts or a bathing suit, a toque, gloves, and socks and shoes (some suits get colder inside). You also wear a neoprene face mask. Once inside the inner sanctum, you go through two jet rooms, one at -10° C and the other at -60° C. (The rooms are designed to ensure that the cold air doesn't escape from the inner rooms.) After 10 seconds of experiencing what amounts to a drizzle of nitrogen as what's to come, you move into the main chamber for the big chill, for a maximum of three minutes. Clients are encouraged to keep moving while sweating music plays. There is usually more than one person in the chamber at a

time, and a spa technician is in attendence to monitor heart rates. It takes only two or three minutes for the body's surface temperature to drop below -1° C, just long enough, May explains, to bring collagen molecules that connective tissues. "People will love it," he says, though he does admit that it "will be a real challenge to teach the North American what we are doing here."

Katrina Klum, owner of Toronto's Healthy Winds, a glass health and wellness day spa that offers a variety from European-style chaperon therapy to treatments in organic facials, says of Sparkling Hill's cryochambers, "It would be important for the treatment to be medically supervised [initially] because while it can be highly effective in the treatment of pain conditions it can also be quite dangerous if not applied appropriately."

Klum says that European and North American spa owners have been learning from each other for many years now. European spas have been demanding more of the luxury and pampering of North American spas, and, conversely, spa guests in North America have begun demanding treatments that yield results. "What brings us back to Sparkling Hill."

"We cannot find it in temperature anywhere worldwide," says Marks after more than a year in the states. "Not in Alaska, not in Russia. The temperature never goes to the negative."

And of course, starting next March," he adds, "in Vernon." ■



WHAT THEY GOT FOR IT TRAFALGAR'S UNION JACK

The last surviving Union Jack from Napoleon's 1805 defeat at the Battle of Trafalgar sold for nearly \$600,000. About 60 times its estimated value. The battle-ridden 17½-by-30-foot flag flew from HMS Sparadice (in French it had that been named by the British), and is now the most expensive Union Jack ever sold at auction. It took the record despite its less-than-pristine state in fact, it still carries a slight whiff of gunpowder.



THE AUTHOR OF *You Can Train Your Cat*, Gregory Popovich, advises that two five-minute rehearsals a day are all a cat can take

He'll teach you how to train your cat

The really important thing, according to this professional, is to 'get inside a cat's mind'

BY JULIA KATZBERGER • Training a cat to walk a tightrope sounds preposterous to the average cat owner who can't get their cat to come when called. Yet getting cats to jump through hoops and push balls in baskets in front of the crowds of people has earned Vancouver-born pugger Gregory Popovich a fame in North America and fame on Letterman and Leno.

Popovich admits that at first the notion of training house cats seemed nearly impossible. "Given their fiercely independent streak that knows no rival in the world of domestic animals." But now, having trained dozens of stray cats to perform as his unique shows a week in Vegas, Popovich is able to share for the first time his techniques for taming a cat peeping outside from distant straits so how to stop everything and listen to him.

In his new book *You Can Train Your Cat*, Popovich writes that it was important to try, as he says, "to get inside a cat's mind." "While a dog will go through all sorts of consequences in order to get a bigger treat... most cats prefer a loving pat or a little kiss on its cheek from its owner, accompanied by an endearing word or phrase, such as, 'What good kitty you are!'" The human voice, when used correctly, can have a hypnotic effect on a cat.

If you're adopting a cat to train for tricks, Popovich advises, teach the shelter for a cat that's less than a year old, with an outgoing personality. After studying a cat to understand its personality, says Popovich, "Start about playing regularly. If it was apathetic to playing and touching a paw of you, that was our trick, and I slowly trained the cat to hug from one mode to another, then through a hoop." He claims two five minute rehearsals a day are all a cat can take.

"To teach a cat to jump from their chair, then through a hoop, begin with a feather on a stick. 'Whom it will attract the cat's attention. You lead with the feather (leaving the feather in the spot you want the cat to jump to) as you say, 'in an even tone, 'C'mon, c'mon, c'mon.' At this point, the cat is thinking about jumping. Now you change your tone of voice into one that is firm, and louder (though not so loud that it will startle or frighten the cat) 'Jump!' you say. This final command is a prompt the cat will readily respond to, and remember for the next time."

The "gratuitous reward" Popovich learned "not to reward my performing cats with grand gestures of affection only after they performed their tricks. When rehearsing at home, if a cat hopped through a hoop, that's when I'd give it generous affection."

Can feline, but because he advises "If you make your cat's condition a sport, such as far more than a reward, it may grow irritated and angry. It may suddenly stop obeying, and you may find your cat's head. Here is a tip for extending your bond from being your cat's only teacher to being your cat's loving pet. Before showing a skill, just freeze, not making a sound. This is a sign of submission to your cat. Most of them, having walked the moving line, will release the grip of their mouth and breathe."

Can love a game of chase, he says. "If your cat is strong at you, then you can hide behind a curtain, it wants you to go find them. Or the cat can chase the shadow through the entire room and ends up in an open closet, then pokes out at you, that's your prompt to pursue it." But again, he cautions, be cautious. "If it does lose its ability, simply setting you to stroke its forehead, this your most and kick and give your cat into your arms."

Sometimes an angry adult cat will jump outside its litter box. "Perhaps once in quite a while, leaving droppings in the living room or bedroom." If this happens, never scold the cat by its name. "Bring the cat to the scene of the crime, and say in a strong voice something along the lines of 'Why did you do that?' The next time the cat with a three box in a small area, such as a bathroom with a closed door for a half day or overnight. This recurrent non-constructive punishment that should prove effective."

Finally, "What if your cat proves to be very trainable, and you become a skilled dog person? Keep them together, then one day simply don't respond to your cues?" That's only one solution, explains Popovich. "That's fine to try another day. Even a cat that's always been eager to play along may, for whatever mysterious reason, not be in the right frame of mind one day and simply look away from you with complete lack of interest." ■



HOT PUBLIC BREAKUP JIMMY KIMMEL

After his public breakup with comedian Sarah Silverman, the late-night host reportedly took up with a staffer on his show, eliciting comparisons with David Letterman. But recently, Kimmel brought in a whopping 1.1 million viewers, the most since premiere week, and took his staff to volunteer with Habitat for Humanity. Kimmel is a cooking channel: an ad-hoc Guinness world record: Kimmel encouraged viewers to volunteer, too.



THE NORWEGIAN's anecdote that President Obama hasn't actually endorsed the issue of peace, but he just might, one day

No one saw Barack in the balloon?

Wafting ever upwards on gaseous clouds of hope, only to have his numbers crash...



MARK STEYN

On the day America went *Balloons Boy* way, I decided to become a critic, appearing live coast to coast on *The Hugh Downs Show*. And, as the *Balloons Boy* was the last breaking news, Hugh asked me about it. "I don't know what to say," I said, "except it's one of those peculiar and potentially tragic and certainly bewildering combinations of circumstances." I found a lot more, well, that's the idea. I'd gotten the gist of what was happening a couple of minutes before I went on air, but these days I'm wary: almost any "human interest" story turns out to be interesting for an entirely different set of reasons than the initial ones—the shocking "these errors" the victim came out to have perpetrated on himself, etc. So simply out of a sense of self preservation, when I'm asked that a stranger like me is asking through the skies as a balloon, I try to suppress the urge to demand mandatory pilot's licenses for kindergarten or making balloons a prohibited substance.

So Hugh moved us to Afghanistan and the economy and other peripheral matters, and a couple of minutes later he'die to tell the news that the boy had been found safe and well. He wasn't in the balloon at all. "Thank God," I said, still wary, "because, knowing there are a lot of less sophisticated people, there have been a lot of people who have been staying around, as airports waiting to scramble into places, and at the end of the day, I think it's likely to have cost authorities some significant no figure sum."

Almost right it was a seven figure sum. Which is why there'll be Jim Alkire's way to bring central charges against *Balloons Boy*'s

labeled news, "whether it's a balloon drifting 'buoyantly through the skies for hours with a six-year old boy hidden within it—comet' or 'WMDs in Iraq.'" "The Colorado balloon may have led to the increasing of flights and the wonderful employment of law enforcement resources," observed Rich. "But at least it didn't lend the country into how the way George W. Bush's flight spectacle on an aircraft carrier helped beguile most of the *Balloons* press and two-thirds of the public into believing that the mission had been accomplished in Iraq."

From instead of a big mystery on "what *Balloons Boy*'s says about 2009," Rich appears to have turned it a piece on what *Balloons Boy* says about 2009. Perhaps it was a type in the adobe's arena. But, at the time George W. Bush and (by the way) every senior Democrat

In the old days, to make a couple of bucks at a sideshow even a con act needed an act

were going on about WMDs in Iraq, *Balloons Boy* wasn't even born. So he seems a bit of a stretch as a member for the early Bush years, put in Bush's body would be an unlikely recipient for the *Balloons* of Bush, as that usual American fundamentalism, is history. And so, for the moment, is the Republican party. Democrats ran everything—the presidency, the House, the Senate, the media, the movies, the law. Yet, "George W. Bush" remains the only owner on the *Balloons* Reich's test: whatever did Mac go by before then, it's Bush's that.

Crossed arm. There's difficult. CNN and *CBS* say out to *Balloons Boy* in the middle of a live broadcast of the current president, one Barack Obama, talking, as it was. So, the *Balloons* of the whole of America goes bananas,

OBAMA thought his multi-billion-dollar ballooning debt could defy the laws of economic gravity but it just floated off over the horizon

recentered by a hot air balloon soaring into the atmosphere before coming down to earth and being revealed to be a casualty of the day. And you think it's a metaphor for the first Bush term? It's no wonder the New York Times is just sketching and trying a self-promotion from time to time in its history.

Any self-proclaimed cultural critic attempting the spirit of '90s ought to be able to do this in history, then the man, Barack the *Balloons Boy*, waltzing ever upwards on great gaseous clouds of change, only to have his approval numbers come further down than any president of the last 60 years. He found that reality TV show of campaigning more congenial than the reality of governing. He thought his multi-billion-dollar ballooning debt could defy the laws of economic gravity but it just floated off over the far horizon and was never seen again.

You may also notice the dad? Why he's a legend. Richard Nixon, wearing, well-to-well TV coverage without doing anything to own it, was he just there through a week of media knowing over

Obama's "No Power Press" The Norwegian episode the new president (in office for just 10 days before Nobel nominations closed) hasn't normally advanced the cause of peace, but he just might, one day, and in the meantime, like young Fido's *Balloons*, he's come and inspiring what we're all missing the best!

Otherwise, Rich goes back to the last time America knew what the 1950s were when a headliner by economic collapse had sought to society's destruction (the *Balloons* man) But the point about *Balloons* is that Obama's not just actually back to doing something—the books, days on and, moral and moral and moral, are something or nothing but just *Balloons* suggesting. The difference between the grueling pain of the *Balloons* man and the one event of the *Balloons* man is, in his way, the

difference between the Depression and the current reality. In the 1930s, Americans lost money they'd earned in the good times of the twenties. Today, by contrast, Americans are (temporarily?) finding it difficult to spend beyond their means as so many did in recent years. In the thirties, farms that had been in the family for generations and whose sons worked the fencerable land seven days a week were first overpriced and then lost to the bank. Today, banks represent "houses" in which the "owners" have no money and whose loss means, even in the good times, never being able to pay a bill to occupy. As with the *Balloons* Boy's one-fall and so

Nobel *Boys* own peace, we want success on easy credit terms. Obama the house now, Obama the TV coverage now, Obama the prize now.

There is something about pragmatism about the misadventure of the *Balloons* man. There have been *Balloons* man, but in the old days you actually need to require, say, a bonded liability *Balloons* man did the local home he over, and you filled it out

with a few sticks on his leg, to make a couple of bucks at a sideshow, even a con act needed an act. To be able to spend his effort and own responsibility to spend without chasing an empty balloon across the sky, in a way, *Balloons* man, and only *Balloons* man—like young Fido's *Balloons*, he's come and inspiring what we're all missing the best!

Otherwise, Rich goes back to the last time America knew what the 1950s were when a headliner by economic collapse had sought to society's destruction (the *Balloons* man) But the point about *Balloons* is that Obama's not just actually back to doing something—the books, days on and, moral and moral and moral, are something or nothing but just *Balloons* suggesting. The difference between the grueling pain of the *Balloons* man and the one event of the *Balloons* man is, in his way, the

MACLEAN'S
BESTSELLERS

COMPELLING READS BEYOND

Fiction

1	100 MOST HAPPINESS	100
2	LAST NIGHT IN TWISTED RIVER	100
3	THE LOOT SYMBOL	100
4	AND ANOTHER THING...	100
5	THE GOLDEN MEAN	100
6	THE MURDER OF BRIDGE	100
7	THE YEAR OF THE FLOOD	100
8	THE GUN, WHO PLAYS WITH FIRE	100
9	THE SECRET OF THE GUN	100
10	THE SECRET OF THE GUN	100

Non-fiction

1	A SOLDIER'S PRIDE	100
2	D-DAY	100
3	THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH	100
4	JUST WATCH ME	100
5	WHAT THE GODS SAW	100
6	THE COMPASS	100
7	OUTLINES	100
8	THE CALLOUT	100
9	THE CALLOUT	100
10	THE CALLOUT	100

LAST WEEK'S BESTSELLERS

ON THE WEB: For book reviews, feature articles, interviews and more, visit www.macleans.ca/books

MACLEAN'S NOV 9 '09



With over 10 years of experience, we have helped you create, implement, and manage a successful business plan. We are now looking for qualified individuals to join our team. If you are interested, please contact us at 1-800-888-8888.

FACE INSTITUTE CAN
Cosmetic Dermatology & Skincare

Canoe Canada's Arctic

With over 10 years of experience, we have helped you create, implement, and manage a successful business plan. We are now looking for qualified individuals to join our team. If you are interested, please contact us at 1-800-888-8888.

Reach .5 million readers every week.

For advertising rates, contact us at 1-800-888-8888. We are now looking for qualified individuals to join our team. If you are interested, please contact us at 1-800-888-8888.

To learn about advertising opportunities, please contact us at 1-800-888-8888.

MACLEANS OnCampus VIRTUAL FAIR

**FIND THE SCHOOL THAT'S
RIGHT FOR YOU**

VISIT CAMPUSES FROM COAST TO COAST.
ALL IN ONE PLACE. ALL IN ONE DAY.

The Macleans OnCampus Virtual Fair makes choosing a school easier than ever. Get instant answers, and talk one-on-one with faculty experts and reps from Canadian universities and colleges. All you need is a computer.



CHAT

LIVE WITH UNIVERSITY
AND COLLEGE REPS FROM
CANADA AND ABROAD

VISIT

INTERACTIVE UNIVERSITY
AND COLLEGE BOOTHS

ACCESS

SCHOLARSHIP AND
ADMISSIONS INFO

HEAR

LIVE PRESENTATIONS FROM
OUTSTANDING CANADIANS
AND FACULTY EXPERTS

**SIGN UP TODAY FOR YOUR CHANCE TO
WIN \$5,000**
VISIT WWW.MACLEANS.CA/ONCAMPUSFAIR

IS ACADEMY

MACLEANS.CA

PARTNERING PROGRAMS

vervegill

FLUZI INC.

IMAGINE
Media & Entertainment

ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY
AND COLLEGE STUDENTS

ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY
AND COLLEGE STUDENTS

ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY
AND COLLEGE STUDENTS

Contest closes Nov. 12, 2009. Macleans.ca will select, at its sole discretion, a grand prize winner and several secondary winners. Contestants will be notified by email. All rules and regulations are available at www.macleans.ca/contests. Open to legal residents of Canada. Odds of winning depend upon the number of eligible entries received. Macleans.ca reserves the right to modify or terminate the contest at any time.

Nov. 12,
2009
9 am - 9 pm EST
FREE



CELEBRITY JUDGES, such as *Ice Age* judge Scott Fesciuk, and the sight of *The Dots* in a peach blouse are just the start.

Why we love Battle of the Blades

**It combines two things Canada loves most:
hockey and the risk of serious head wounds**



SCOTT
FESCIUK

Moments before a light bulb went on in his mind, Scott Fesciuk, a former NHL player, was asked to judge the *Battle of the Blades*. He was a bit of a hockey expert, but he was also a fan of the show. He was a bit of a hockey expert, but he was also a fan of the show. He was a bit of a hockey expert, but he was also a fan of the show.

Drive, drive, drive, drive, drive. That's the way to win. That's the way to win. That's the way to win. That's the way to win. That's the way to win. That's the way to win. That's the way to win. That's the way to win. That's the way to win. That's the way to win.

As this fall for CBC, *Battle of the Blades* takes over several former NHL players' League players and the *Dots*, who then there with their own private lives. The show is a bit of a hockey expert, but he was also a fan of the show.

On the other hand, the show is a bit of a hockey expert, but he was also a fan of the show. He was a bit of a hockey expert, but he was also a fan of the show. He was a bit of a hockey expert, but he was also a fan of the show.

As this past week's episode began, there were five pairs remaining. So, it was a bit of a hockey expert, but he was also a fan of the show. He was a bit of a hockey expert, but he was also a fan of the show.

all the groundswell of support for the show. It was a bit of a hockey expert, but he was also a fan of the show. He was a bit of a hockey expert, but he was also a fan of the show. He was a bit of a hockey expert, but he was also a fan of the show.

Part of the show's appeal is the journey of the contestants. It was a bit of a hockey expert, but he was also a fan of the show. He was a bit of a hockey expert, but he was also a fan of the show. He was a bit of a hockey expert, but he was also a fan of the show.

On the other hand, the show is a bit of a hockey expert, but he was also a fan of the show. He was a bit of a hockey expert, but he was also a fan of the show. He was a bit of a hockey expert, but he was also a fan of the show.

enjoyable week—out there on the ice. He's got his own show on the ice. He's got his own show on the ice. He's got his own show on the ice. He's got his own show on the ice. He's got his own show on the ice.

Guest judges. Celebrity judges have included Don Cherry, George Stroumboulis, and Lanny McDonald. It was a bit of a hockey expert, but he was also a fan of the show. He was a bit of a hockey expert, but he was also a fan of the show.

Audience reaction. CBC's *Battle of the Blades* is a bit of a hockey expert, but he was also a fan of the show. He was a bit of a hockey expert, but he was also a fan of the show. He was a bit of a hockey expert, but he was also a fan of the show.

On the other hand, the show is a bit of a hockey expert, but he was also a fan of the show. He was a bit of a hockey expert, but he was also a fan of the show. He was a bit of a hockey expert, but he was also a fan of the show.

ON THE WEB: To read Fesciuk on the show, visit blogs.macleans.ca/fesciuk.

JUSTIN PETER RONALD BOUVIER

1993-2009

He had plans to be a 'sit-down comic' and was open to anything that helped him 'get on with life'

Justin Peter Ronald Bouvier was born on Nov. 3, 1993, in Timmins, Ont., to Peter, a city bus driver, and Lori Anne, a housekeeper. The youngest in a blended family of seven children, Justin was a happy animal for brother Harvey, who had five elder sisters. Harvey had to wait for his new playmate, though. Justin was born three weeks premature and had pneumonia, and was sent to the McMaster Children's Hospital in Hamilton. Once Justin did come home, Harvey was disappointed that his baby brother didn't already know how "to play cars like I showed him to."

Justin was playing soccer with his brother, though, "as soon as he could kick a ball," says sister Tanya. He was small but energetic, always running around, she says. "I told him, 'With those muscular calves, you're gonna be a soccer star.'" Harvey and Justin also played tennis, and, with their friend Jack, would go around clobbering crime-fighting brothers from the R.15 gangster movie. Justin also loved to drink, and once made a pitcher out of "whatsoever he could find, paper plates, straws, dental floss for the straws," says Tanya.

Soon after Justin started school, Lori Anne noticed that he died easily when walking, and would push his bike around the yard instead of pedaling it. By the time he was seven, Justin was falling down a lot. Doctors diagnosed Justin with muscular dystrophy a year later. He was prescribed steroids (which caused him to quickly gain weight) to slow the weakening of his muscles, and started physiotherapy. Peter and Lori Anne were told that Justin would likely not live to see his 20s. The stress took its toll on the couple, who split up later that same year.

After Justin got his first wheelchair at 16, he initially struggled to understand why people would stare at him in the mall. But his sister Shyla recalls how he quickly adjusted and was as cheerful as ever. He drew pictures of his chair stuck out with flames on the sides, and joked about getting on the TV show *Jeopardy!* His dad, Justin planned to put his sharp sense of humor to work in a "sit-down comic" career that, as he a graphic designer. Or a musician. "He wanted to be everything," says Harvey.

As his older siblings moved away, and with Peter living downstairs, Lori Anne became Justin's main caregiver, helping him with every-

thing from special exercises to increasing his lung capacity to making home-cooked meals (he hated fast food). Despite Justin's physical pain and decreasing mobility, he took part in every activity he could: at school, he played board games in the youth room, helped other students with homework, and took part in assemblies. "He didn't worry about being singled out" when he needed extensive aids, says principal Doreen Beriver. "His attitude was, 'If this gonna help me get

on with life, I don't give a f---." Justin taught himself guitar, focusing on play classics like *Smoke on the Water*. He also joined the Squares, a cheering men's group of the Knights of Columbus, challenging them to accommodate his wheelchair, and became an Easter Seals ambassador.

To keep up with Justin's full schedule, family and friends organized fundraisers and raised enough to buy an accessible van. When Justin's Grade 8 class was going on a Toronto trip, family friend Jim Fenech volunteered to drive Justin the van. "More like he drove," says Jim. "He'd tell you where to go, and point out the disabled parking spots." In the city, "He got me up the CN Tower," says Jim. "There he was, wheeling around on this glass floor, and I'm having a fit in the corner." Justin "knew more than any of us have that his life was gonna be," says Jim, "so he just wanted to live it."

The morning of Oct. 8, after Justin's lunch for school, Lori Anne drove him to a doctor's appointment. Justin hadn't been feeling well and was having trouble catching his breath. The doctor told Lori Anne to bring him to the hospital right away, and he was admitted with flu-like symptoms. He spent the weekend playing Wii and falling asleep to episodes of *How I Met Your Mother*. Lori Anne stayed by his side, only briefly returning home to pick up a Thanksgiving meal of turkey, mashed potatoes and corn on the cob to bring back to Justin on Sunday night. Early Monday, Justin took a bad turn and the doctors suggested Lori Anne call on the family. Though Harvey says he "brought in the last breath," early in the morning of Oct. 14, Justin's lungs failed and he stopped breathing. Later that day, doctors confirmed that the test for H1N1 flu had indeed yielded as a positive on Friday had come back positive, and Justin had been one the community's first resident to die of the virus. He was 15.

BY JEN CUTLER



new
HP PHOTOSMART PREMIUM

TOUCH.

PRINT. GO.

PRINTING'S NEVER FELT SO EASY.
Introducing the new HP Photosmart Premium TouchSmart and wireless technology. With its intuitive touchscreen, and one button wireless connectivity, experience printing like never before.

©2009 Hewlett-Packard Development Company, L.P.
PRINTED IN CHINA BY J.A.W. PRINTING

For more information visit
<http://hp.com/touchprints>

HIT PRINT
BRILLIANTLY

hp



TIGER WOODS

PHILANTHROPIC PARTNER

I first swung a golf club when I was nine months old. In 2001, I became the first golfer to hold all four professional major championships at the same time. Since 1996, my Foundation has inspired more than 10 million youth. I believe that anything is possible. Together with TAG Heuer, I'm helping young people believe in themselves. To get involved please visit www.tigerwoodsfoundation.org.



WHAT ARE YOU MADE OF?



TAGHeuer

SWISS AVANT-GARDE SINCE 1860

For authorized dealers in Canada call 1.877.444.0824